"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, warmer, and easterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market restricted and irregular. Wheat, 86½; corn, 20½; cotton, 7⅝.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Republicans had a quorum in the Senate yesterday and passed a number of bills. It was thought probable that the Senate would adjourn over Thursday.—Page 3.

CONGRESS.—Both houses held night sessions yesterday. The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the Monetary Conference bill. The investigation into the bond issues was referred to in debate. The Fortifications bill was passed. The House, by inference, complained of the Senate's action in taking charge of the arrangements at the Capitol for the inauguration. Mr. Dalzell defended Justice Shiras for his action in connection with the income tax decision by the Supreme Court. The bill to discourage prizefighting was taken up.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The Lord Mayor of London gave a farewell banquet last night to Ambassador Bayard, which Lord Salisbury and other distinguished guests attended. Spain's army in the Philippine Islands is suffering from ague and dysentery. Several American women will be presented by Mrs. Bayard at the Queen's drawing room in London to-morrow. The stock of Latimer R. Jones's stud farm, near Scarborough, England, was sold yesterday.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Four members of the Louisville Common Council yesterday were accused of accepting bribes in connection with the election of a Mayor.

The Cubans defeated a force of Spaniards last Thursday, killing 250 of their number in the battle. Capt. Mirez is said to have been captured and tortured.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley were entertained at dinner last night by President and Mrs. Cleveland. The McKinley party arrived in Washington at 11 A. M.

President Cleveland vetoed the new immigration law yesterday. He says it is unjust to a large body of would-be immigrants, and that its construction by the courts would be very uncertain.

It is understood that two and possibly three vessels sailed for Cuba yesterday from this vicinity laden with ammunition for the Cubans. The vessels named in the report are the Laurada, South Portland, and Bermuda.

Page 2.

President-elect McKinley wrote to the Republican Woman's Union League thanking the league for the golden vase recently sent to his wife.

Four troops of United States cavalry from Vermont, who are on their way to Washington, were detained all day yesterday in Jersey City, causing much grumbling.

The eighth member of the McKinley Cabinet has not been selected. It was considered possible yesterday that Mr. Bliss would consent to accept the naval portfolio.

Gov. Black and his staff passed through Jersey City on a special train on their way to the inauguration. Little attention was paid them at the station, where they lay for half an hour.

Vice President Garret A. Hobart started for Washington yesterday by special train, accompanied by his family and a party of friends. Crowds of friends and neighbors cheered their farewells.

The New York Society for the Suppression of Vice had its twenty-fifth anniversary at Carnegie Hall last night. Anthony Comstock made a report of his long service, and Dr. W. H. P. Faunce made an address in which he said the so-called new journalism is as old as sin, and that all honor should be accorded to those newspapers that are endeavoring to uphold decency.

Page 3.

The Columbia Yacht Club held its annual meeting last night, and officers were elected. The annual regatta will be held on the Hudson June 19.

Theodore Roosevelt talked on "Academic and Practical Politics" last night before a meeting of the New York Delta Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa.

The Amherst Association had its annual banquet at the Hotel Savoy last night. Addresses were made by President Gates, Gen. Wager Swayne, Prof. Todd, and others.

Secretary Olney sent to the Senate yesterday a report of the circumstances surrounding the death of Richard Ruiz in a Cuban prison. The Spanish Government, he says, has arranged to investigate the case, and Consul General Lee has been invited to take part in the investigation.

Former Justice Charles Donohue yesterday repeated his charges against Chief Conlin and said gambling houses and other forms of viciousness were flourishing in all sections of the city under the protection of the police. He said he could prove all the statements he made.

Page 4.

The Court of Appeals decided yesterday that the law of 1895 legislating the Police Justices of this city out of office was Constitutional.

New England shoe and leather men protest against the imposition of duties on degras, or wool grease, which is used in making leather, and is now free of duty.

A protest was sent to the President asking him to refuse to approve the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill while it contains the amendment annulling his recent order for the reservation of certain forest lands.

Paymaster Corwine, United States Navy, has disappeared from Newport, R. I., leaving a shortage in his accounts of from $5,000 to $10,000. He cashed a check for $5,000 before absconding.

James P. Kernochan's injuries are so serious, owing to his advanced age, that it is feared he may not recover. The physicians find no fracture of the skull, but symptoms of cerebral hemorrhage. An eye witness of the accident says that a woman was driving the team that caused the accident, turning the corner of Forty-first Street into Fifth Avenue at a reckless speed.

Page 7.

A new discovery in the art of casting copper is announced. It is said to produce a metal of greater tensile strength and conductivity than by the old method.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained the Society of Colonial Dames at her residence. A paper was read by Miss Campbell, and a collection of colonial relics was exhibited.

The Turkish gendarmes in Canea mutinied yesterday, and refused to do further duty until fifteen months' arrears of wages were paid. The result was a fight with the marines of the powers, in which two mutineers were killed, two fatally wounded, and the rest captured. A Turkish Colonel was killed by the gendarmes.

Page 10.

Leading Presbyterian divines met as the Church Service Society to prepare forms of service to be used in public worship.

The Union League Club's Library Committee to express disapproval of yellow journalism decided to drop The World and The Journal from its list of New York papers kept for the use of members, retaining only a single copy of each to provide for contingencies.

Page 12.

Miss Fannie Grothjean yesterday gave an exhibition of a device whereby a carriage may be separated from a runaway horse by the turning of a rod.

The suit of Cassidy, Dodd & Co., on a bill of $1,139 against Mrs. Eva Lawrence for dressmaking charges, was begun before Justice Van Wyck, in the City Court, yesterday.

J. Pierpont Morgan has given an altar piece of silver and enamel to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Collis P. Huntington gave a portrait of George Washington, painted by Peale.

Holden Putnam Gibson, an office boy employed by the New York Life Insurance Company, dropped from sight over a week ago, and his widowed mother is prostrated with grief.

Edward J. Russell was put on trial yesterday in the Kings County Court for alleged attempt to blackmail ex-District Attorney Almet F. Jenks by the threatened publication of a damaging article.

The idea of forming a National organization was discussed at the meeting of the Ladies' Health Protective Association yesterday, and opinion generally was against it.

The Rev. Dr. George Scovil Mallory died unexpectedly yesterday. His career was eventful, interesting, and influential. The Mallory family built the Madison Square Theatre in order to present wholesome plays.

The house of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, has been purchased for W. Bayard Cutting, who paid $300,000 for the property and furniture.

Col. Waring declares that the Finn stoop-line bill to legalize sidewalk obstructions is unconstitutional, basing his statement on the opinion of Corporation Counsel Scott. Alderman Kennefick is of the same opinion.

Ellis Island officials detected Pincus Goldner in an apparent evasion of the immigration laws. He seems to have established a business of importing cripples and persons ineligible for admission otherwise as members of his family.

The bill introduced at the desire of the wholesale tea merchants of New York by Senator Hill and Representative Quigg has been passed by Congress. Exact standards are to be fixed and Inspectors appointed to prevent the importation of unwholesome or impure teas.

Col. Waring yesterday sent to the West End Association a letter reviewing its objections to the proposed steel dump at the foot of West Ninety-seventh Street. He said when the dump is completed and all arrangements are made, neither the garbage carts nor the dump will be offensive to the people living near-by. He also said his department will do everything it can to cart away garbage in the district above Seventieth Street, but it cannot cart away ashes.

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TWO DIED OF THEIR BURNS.

An Incendiary Fire Started in Wheeling, West Va.

WHEELING, West Va., March 2.—About 1:30 o'clock this morning incendiaries armed with a large quantity of petroleum entered the boarding house of Mrs. Mary E. Farrell, 291 Chaplin Street, made their way to a room occupied by John Henderson aged forty-five; Percy Henderson, his son, aged fifteen, and James Brady, aged forty, poured the oil over the floor and the clothing set the beds on fire, and escaped. As a result all three occupants of the room were horribly burned, and to-day the two Hendersons, father and son, died of their injuries. Brady is in a bad shape, but will probably recover.

The bedding was saved from destruction through the efforts of the department. This is the third incendiary fire within a month, two of them being attempts to destroy dwelling houses at night.

OHIO'S NEW SALOON LAW.

The Revenue of the State Has Increased Greatly Under It.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 2.—Returns received by Auditor of State Guilbert from all the counties in the State show that Ohio has 9,118 saloons, a decrease of 1,180 since last July. The total received by the State as its share of the tax for the first year of the new law increasing the tax from $250 to $350 is $1,014,994.71. The State receives three-tenths of the amount collected.

The figures show that in spite of the increase in the tax and the consequent decrease in the number of saloons, the State's revenue has increased $487,014 under the new law.

COMBINATION OF DISTILLERS.

Kentucky Whisky Men Arranging for United Action.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 2.—A meeting of Kentucky distillers in connection with Eastern capitalists will be held here to-morrow. Representatives of 40 per cent. of the entire mashing capacity of Kentucky have agreed to form a combination.

The conference to-morrow will be composed of John G. Roach and several other Kentucky distillers and Messrs. Cardoza, Meyers, and Rice, representing Philadelphia and New York capitalists.

It is stated in a circular by Mr. Roach that all the large distillers are in favor of combining. The committee of the capitalists represent $10,000,000.

FRESH SCANDAL AT LOUISVILLE

Four Members of the Council Charged with Taking Bribes.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 2.—The scandals at the City Hall are tripping over one another so fast they are becoming known.

Four members of the Council are now accused of accepting bribes in the election of a successor to the late Mayor Tyler. These Councilmen are Walter Glover, John W. Adams, James H. Sowders, and Christopher J. Jenne.

It is said they secured $1,000 from Banker McKnight by Sterling Edmunds. This was divided among these four men to secure their votes for Todd, who was elected by the General Council for the unexpired term.

The accused deny indignantly the bribery story, but there is claimed to be ample evidence which is said to have been prepared for the State Grand Jury. Many more indictments are likely to follow. The facts are in possession of the Federal Grand Jury.

OHIO'S CORPORATION TAX.

It Has Netted the State Nearly a Half Million of Dollars.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 2.—Ohio is richer by nearly $500,000 by the operation of the Goodale law, imposing a tax upon electric light, express, and railway companies.

The receipts from this tax are in detail as follows: Adams Express Company, $3,420.36; American, $3,299.88; National, $231.96; Pacific, $87.60; Southern, $146.40; United States, $5,016.60; Wells, Fargo & Co., $1,110.64; Pullman Palace Car Company, $3,465.45; Wagner, $2,295.82; freight line and equipment companies, $7,363.39; total, $466,548.39.

The various businesses paid the State as follows: electric light companies, $11,142.74; gas, $19,173.29; natural gas, $8,266.93; pipe line companies, $29,763.56; water works companies, $2,368.72; street railway companies, $42,185.30; messenger and signal companies, $650.04; railroad companies, $326,559.71; total, $440,110.20.

Closed by a Big Strike.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 2 -The Globe Iron Works to-day closed its shipbuilding works and yard indefinitely. This was a great surprise to the strikers, about 800 being thus thrown out. Four hundred men struck on Monday. The officials are determined and declare that they will not discharge non-union men. Assistant Manager Newman said Friday that during the forenoon the strikers met to consider the strike, and that there was other evidence that the strike would extend to other departments, and that all union laborers would be out. It was then decided to close down until a settlement was reached.

VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Cleveland Objects to the Provisions of the New Immigration Bill.

WORST EVIL NOT ILLITERACY.

The Construction of the Law Would Be Uncertain, and Might Prove to be Very Unjust—Our Duty to Our Neighbors.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President sent the following message vetoing the Immigration bill to the House late this afternoon:

"To the House of Representatives:

"I herewith return, without approval, House Bill No. 7,864, entitled 'An Act to Amend the Immigration Laws of the United States.'

"By the first section of this bill it is proposed to amend Section 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, relating to immigration, 'by adding to the classes of aliens, thereby excluded from admission to the United States the following: All persons physically capable and over sixteen years of age who cannot read and write the English language or some other language; but a person not so able to read and write who is over fifty years of age and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over twenty-one years of age and capable of supporting such parent or grandparent, may accompany such immigrant, or such a parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family of a child or grandchild over twenty-one years of age similarly qualified and capable, and a wife or minor child not so able to read and write may accompany or be sent for and come and join the husband or parent similarly qualified and capable.'

"A radical departure from our National policy relating to immigration is here presented. Heretofore we have welcomed all who came to us from other lands, except those whose moral or physical condition or history threatened danger to our National welfare and safety. Relying upon the jealous watchfulness of our people to prevent injury to our political and social fabric, we have encouraged those coming from foreign countries to cast their lot with us and join in the development of our vast domain, securing in return a share in the blessings of American citizenship. A century's stupendous growth, largely due to the assimilation and thrift of millions of sturdy and patriotic adopted citizens, attests the success of this generous and free-handed policy, which, while guarding the people's interests, exacts from our immigrants only physical and moral soundness and a willingness and ability to work.

The Policy of Exclusion.

"A contemplation of the grand results of this policy cannot fail to arouse a sentiment in its defense; for however it might have been regarded as an original proposition and viewed as an experiment, its accomplishments are such that if it is to be uprooted at this late day its disadvantages should be plainly apparent, and the substitute adopted should be just and adequate, free from uncertainties, and guarded against difficult or oppressive administration.

"It is not claimed, I believe, that the time has come for the further restriction of immigration on the ground that an excess of population overcrowds our land. It is said, however, that the quality of recent immigration is undesirable. The time is quite within recent memory when the same thing was said of immigrants who, with their descendants, are now numbered among our best citizens.

"It is said that too many immigrants settle in our cities, thus dangerously increasing their idle and vicious population. This is certainly a disadvantage. It cannot be shown however, that it affects all our cities, nor that it is permanent; nor does it appear that this condition, where it exists, demands as its remedy the reversal of our present immigration policy.

"The claim is also made that the influx of foreign laborers deprives of the opportunity to work those who are better entitled than they to the privilege of earning their livelihood by daily toil. An unfortunate condition is certainly presented when any who are willing to labor are unemployed. But, so far as this condition now exists among our people, it must be conceded to be a result of phenomenal business depression and the stagnation of all enterprises in which labor is a factor. With the advent of settled and wholesome financial and economic governmental policies, and a consequent encouragement to the activity of capital, the misfortunes of unemployed labor should to a great extent at least be remedied. If it continues, its natural consequences must be to check the further immigration to our cities of foreign laborers and to deplete the ranks of those already there. In the meantime those most willing and best entitled ought to be able to secure the advantages of such work as there is to do.

The Educational Test.

"It is proposed by the bill under consideration to meet the alleged difficulties of the situation by establishing an educational test by which the right of a foreigner to make his home with us shall be determined. Its general scheme is to prohibit from admission to our country all immigrants "physically capable and over sixteen years of age who cannot read and write the English language or some other language," and it is provided that this test shall be applied by requiring immigrants seeking admission to read and afterward to write not less than twenty nor more than twenty-five words of the Constitution of the United States in some language, and that any immigrant failing in this shall not be admitted, but shall be returned to the country from whence he came at the expense of the steamship or railroad company which brought him.

"The best reason that could be given for this radical restriction of immigration is the necessity of protecting our population against degeneration and saving our National peace and quiet from imported turbulence and disorder.

"I cannot believe that we would be protected against these evils by limiting immigration to those who can read and write in any language twenty-five words of our Constitution. In my opinion, it is infinitely more safe to admit a hundred thousand immigrants who, though unable to read and write, seek among us only a home and opportunity to work, than to admit one of those unruly agitators and enemies of Governmental control who cannot only read and write, but delight in arousing by inflammatory speech the illiterate and peacefully inclined to discontent and tumult.

"Violence and disorder do not originate with illiterate laborers. They are rather the victims of the educated agitator. The ability to read and write as required in this bill, in and of itself, affords, in my opinion, a misleading test of contented industry and supplies unsatisfactory evidence of desirable citizenship or a proper appreciation of the benefits of our institutions. If any particular element of our illiterate immigration is to be feared for other causes than illiteracy, these causes should be dealt with directly instead of making illiteracy the pretext for exclusion, to the detriment of other illiterate immigrants against whom the real cause of complaint cannot be alleged.

Indefinite and Inadequate.

"The provisions intended to rid that part of the proposed legislation already referred to from obvious hardship appear to me to be indefinite and inadequate.

"A parent, grandparent, wife, or minor child of a qualified immigrant, though unable to read and write, may accompany the immigrant or be sent for to join his family, provided the immigrant is capable of supporting such relative. These exceptions to the general rule of exclusion contained in the bill were made to prevent the separation of families, and yet neither brothers nor sisters are provided for. In order that relatives who are provided for may be reunited, those still in foreign lands must be sent for to join the immigrant here. What formality is necessary to constitute this prerequisite and how are the facts of relationship and that the relative is sent for to be established? Are the illiterate relatives of immigrants who have come here under prior laws entitled to the advantage of these exceptions? A husband who can read and write and who determines to abandon his illiterate wife abroad will find here under this law an absolutely safe retreat. The illiterate relatives mentioned must not only be sent for, but such immigrant must be capable of supporting them when they arrive. This requirement proceeds upon the assumption that the foreign relatives coming here are in every case by reason of poverty liable to become a public charge unless the immigrant is capable of their support. The contrary is very often true. And yet, if unable to read and write, though quite able and willing to support themselves and their relatives here besides, they could not be admitted under the provisions of this bill if the immigrant was impoverished, though the aid of his fortunate but illiterate relative might be the means of saving him from pauperism.

The Employment of Aliens.

"The fourth section of this bill provides 'that it shall be unlawful for any male alien who has not in good faith made his declaration before the proper court of his intention to become a citizen of the United States to be employed on any public works of the United States, or to come regularly or habitually into the United States by land or water for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor for wages or salary, returning from time to time to a foreign country.' The fifth section provides 'that it shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, company, or corporation knowingly to employ any alien coming into the United States in violation of the next preceding section of this act.'

"The prohibition against the employment of aliens upon any public works of the United States is in line with other legislation of a like character. It is quite a different thing, however, to declare it a crime for an alien to come regularly and habitually into the United States for the purpose of obtaining work from private parties, if such alien returns from time to time to a foreign country, and to constitute any employment of such alien a criminal offense.

"When we consider these provisions of the bill in connection with our long Northern frontier and the boundaries of several of our States and Territories, often but an imaginary line separating them from the British dominions, and recall the friendly intercourse between the people who are neighbors on either side, the provisions of this bill affecting them must be regarded as illiberal, narrow, and un-American.

"The residents of these States and Territories have separate and especial interests, which, in many cases, make an interchange of labor between their people and their alien neighbors most important, frequently with the advantage largely in favor of our citizens. This suggests the inexpediency of Federal interference with these conditions when not necessary to the correction of a substantial evil affecting the general welfare. Such unfriendly legislation as is proposed could hardly fail to provoke retaliatory measures, to the injury of many of our citizens who now find employment on adjoining foreign soil.

"The uncertainty of construction to which the language of these provisions is subject is a serious objection in a statute which describes a crime. An important element in the offense sought to be created by these sections is the coming 'regularly or habitually into the United States.' These words are impossible of definite and certain construction. The same may be said of the equally important words 'returning from time to time to a foreign country.'

"A careful examination of this bill has convinced me that for the reasons given and others not specifically stated, its provisions are unnecessarily harsh and oppressive, and that its defects in construction would cause vexation, and its operation would result in harm to our citizens.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, March 2, 1897.

WOOLF SECURED HIS BRIDE.

A Young New Yorker's Matrimonial Experience in Florida.

ORLANDO, Fla., March 2.—A young man known as Walter A. Woolf of New York, accompanied by Leonilla Irwin, a sixteen-year-old girl of St. Augustine, tried to secure a marriage license here to-day.

Woolf was accompanied by Joseph Gordon, also of New York. Judge Bryan heard that it was a runaway marriage and refused to issue a license.

The parties left here and went to Kissimee, twelve miles south, and were married there, afterward returning here.

They had hardly retired at the Tremont Hotel here when the bride's father came in on the evening train after his daughter. Matters were explained and Mr. Irwin accepted the inevitable.

Woolf is reported to be the oldest son of a wealthy Sixth Avenue clothing manufacturer in New York. He was sent here for his health.

Are there Tangible, Sound, and Practical Reasons for expecting that the McKinley Administration will restore prosperity to an almost impoverished country? If so, what are they? See the great Inauguration Number of The Tribune on March 4. A great feature which has taken several months in preparation of direct importance to every business man, man of public affairs, farmer, and wage earner. This issue of The Tribune will have as great intrinsic merit in its way as the recent "Greater New York Edition," which met with such an enormous sale.—Adv.

THE SPANIARDS DEFEATED

An Engagement in Which the Cuban Rebels Killed 250 of Their Enemies.

DREW THEM INTO AN AMBUSH.

A Fight in a Canefield in Which the Royal Troops Were Badly Worsted—They Retreated and Were Followed by the Insurgents.

HAVANA, March 2.—A desperate engagement is reported to have taken place sixty miles south of Jaruco, Thursday, between some of Gen. Rodriguez's forces and a large Spanish column commanded by Major Martot.

Gen. Rodriguez, the commander succeeding Gen. Aguirre, had announced that no cane grinding could be done in this province. On the estates at Carminez there are four large mills, within a centre of a mile or so, and the Spaniards have been guarding them for some time to encourage the owners to keep on grinding. Gen. Rodriguez sent word that they must stop or he would burn the mills, but, relying on the presence of the Spaniards, the overseers kept on.

Thursday night the Cubans, about 500 strong, made a dash upon the plantation, and before their opponents were aware of their presence, had the mills ablaze. The Spanish troops, some 700 in number, quickly rallied and advanced to the attack. They had to march through paths in the fields, with heavy cane on the side. The Cubans were concealed in these, and as soon as the troopers got between them they opened fire. The Spaniards replied, and for half an hour the interchange of shots was fierce.

The Spaniards then retreated toward a stone fort near the barracks. But previously to this the Cubans had sent a force which had taken this building without alarming the troops, and they had possession when the Spanish approached to escape the fire from the cane fields. When within 100 yards of the building the Cubans opened a fire with their repeating rifles and a small smooth bore gun, using bullets instead of balls. The effect was awful. Whole platoons were struck down, the fire being so accurate and close. The sudden surprise stunned the Spaniards and they stood the punishment for a moment. Rallied by their officers, they dashed forward in a vain attempt to recapture the building. They were met with a storm of hot lead that laid dozens of them low.

Twice they attempted the charge, but, finding that the building was too strong, they fled to the earth entrenchments nearer their barracks, which had been so well garrisoned that the Cubans could not capture it. Here the fight was renewed, the Cubans firing from the surrounding elevations and from the stone building. Attracted by the heavy firing, a Spanish column that was located at Casiqua waiting for orders to proceed to Matanzas Province, came to their rescue. After their arrival the Cubans still kept up the contest, though withdrawing more into the woods. The Spaniards did not dare to come out and fight them.

The Cubans finished their work of destroying the mills and plantation buildings unmolested by the Spaniards. The loss of the Government troops is said to have been over 250, while the Cuban loss was about 127, it is reported. Among the Spanish loss was Capt. Mirez, once in command at Guanabacoa. It is stated that he was captured and put to the torture by Cubans who recognized him, and who had suffered from his tyranny while in that place. This cannot be corroborated, save that he is missing.

THE PASSPORT STORY FALSE.

Weyler Not in Havana When He Was Said to Have Ignored It.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The story furnished The Washington Post by a person calling himself Henry McDonnell, who alleged that Weyler threw his passport under his feet in the presence of Consul General Lee, is receiving a most effective quietus.

First, Mr. McDonnell waited on The Post to say it was a mistake that Consul General Lee was present at the incident. Next was elicited the fact that Weyler was miles away from Havana on the day named. Now comes a dispatch from Mobile setting forth that McDonnell was in Cincinnati at the time he was alleged to have been in Cuba.

GEN. WEYLER'S LATEST EDICT.

A Cuban Opinion of President-elect McKinley's Policy.

HAVANA, March 2.—Captain General Weyler has issued an edict, bearing date of Sancti Spiritus, Feb. 25, authorizing the Spanish troops, local guerrillas, and citizens to capture all stray cattle roaming in the fields, and to use them for the consumption of the troops and residents of the town.

The Diario De La Marina repeats the story printed weeks ago that the Marquis of Santa Lucia, President of the Cuban Republic, who joined the rebels some time ago, had died of fever in the Najasa Hills, Province of Puerto Principe.

La Lucha to-day prints an editorial discussing the policy of President-elect McKinley. It intimates the possibility of his adopting a foreign policy completely distinct and contrary to that followed by President Cleveland. The paper does not hesitate to affirm that his first step will be to employ his power to safeguard the interests of American citizens abroad, leaving other questions to be settled later.

Expects to Succeed Gen. Lee.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Richard E. Martin, pastor of the Western Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, is said to have had assurances that President McKinley will appoint him Consul General to Havana. Mr. Martin is at present in New Orleans. He visited Canton two weeks ago.

Superintendent Leroy's Resignation.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Herman Leroy has severed his connection with the Chicago Guaranty Fund Life Society as Superintendent of Agencies, and will leave within a few days for New York, whence he came to assume the position. Mr. Leroy has had some misunderstanding with President Hickox regarding commissions and examiner's fees charged to his department, and declines the tender, as he says, of a position as Superintendent of an Eastern department of the company. Mr. Leroy says he will join the forces of a big New York company.

MORE CARGOES FOR CUBANS.

TWO AND POSSIBLY THREE EXPEDITIONS LEFT YESTERDAY.

Laurada Loaded Off Barnegat—South Portland at Another Point on the Jersey Coast—Another Cargo for the Bermuda.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—It is understood that two, and possibly three, expeditions left the United States to-day with men and munitions of war for Cuba.

One party is reported to have left Barnegat, on the coast of New Jersey, on the steamship Laurada. The expedition is said to be in charge of Gen. Carlos Roloff, the insurgent Minister of War.

On Saturday night the schooner Donna T. Briggs of Stonington, Conn., and the steam lighter Joseph H., are said to have left the foot of East Nineteenth Street, New York, loaded with arms and ammunition, in tow of a tug, bound for Barnegat to meet the Laurada. Dozens of Cubans spent the day loitering in the vicinity of the lighter, and when the tug was ready to leave fifty men jumped on board and disappeared in the vessel's hold.

The Laurada left Baltimore Saturday, and the tug, with her tow, lay off Barnegat until to-day, when the sea moderated enough for the cargo to be discharged into the Laurada's hold. The Laurada's cargo is said to consist of 7,000 rifles, 1,700,000 rounds of ammunition, twenty-five tons of dynamite, 500 machetes, and a big supply of medicine and surgical instruments.

It is reported that the Laurada will return in a few days, as soon as her cargo and passengers are transferred to another vessel.

Another expedition is said to have left the New Jersey coast near New York on the steamer South Portland, which sailed on Saturday ostensibly for Barraquilla, Central America. The vessel is reported to have been chartered by the Cuban Junta at $100 per day, security for $25,000 being given to indemnify the owners in case the steamer should be lost while on her voyage to Cuba. Her cargo is said to be a large one, including about 1,500 tons of war material. It is reported that she also carries about 100 passengers. The South Portland was formerly the British steamship Caroline Miller.

The Bermuda was reported off the Long Island coast ready to carry an expedition, which left New York Sunday for Block Island, where the transfer was to be made. It is understood that up to late yesterday afternoon it had been impossible to receive the cargo on board the Bermuda, owing to the heavy sea running in the Sound.

The Captain of a tug arriving in port last night reported that when off Barnegat yesterday he sighted a steamer which he believed was the Laurada. A three-masted schooner and a lighter were alongside, transferring goods to her.

It is presumed the steamer is setting out on a filibustering expedition to Cuba, and that the goods taken on board are munitions for the insurgents.

The United States revenue cutter Manhattan, acting under instructions from Washington, left the Battery at 7:30 o'clock last night for Barnegat with the intention of overtaking the vessel. In case of evidence that the neutrality laws were being violated, the vessel was to be seized.

It was said the tug Volunteer towed either the schooner or lighter down to the Laurada.

REDUCING ITS EXPENSES.

The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company Cutting Wages.

HAZLETON, Penn., March 2.—The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company to-day inaugurated a system of retrenchment at all of their mines in this vicinity. The reduction affects all inside and outside laborers, foremen, and engineers, and ranges from 8 to 25 per cent. Foremen who were paid $100 are cut to $75, and from this down the reduction ranges until it reaches 8 per cent.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company has also notified its South Side employes that a reduction in wages would be made, but nothing definite in this direction has yet been done.

Fifty Employes' Wages Cut.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 2.—The Bettendorf Metal Wheel Company of this city, with a large branch factory at Davenport, Iowa, to-day announced a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, to take effect immediately. The manager said that the firm took this step in preference to shutting down, and gave as a reason dull business. He added that as soon as business justified it, the old rates of wages would be restored. The firm is at present working but fifty men in its factory here.

Price of Opium Advances.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 2.—Owing to a seizure by Treasury agents of contraband opium, valued at $400,000, and a further seizure worth $20,000 later, the price of opium has advanced $3 per pound. All the opium in the city is now held at $15 per pound, and is expected to advance to $20.

THE WEATHER.

A trough of low pressure extends from Texas to the lake region. The area of high pressure to the north of Lake Superior has moved to the Lower St. Lawrence Valley. A second high pressure area has remained nearly stationary over South Dakota. The pressure has risen slightly in Northern Texas. Rain has fallen in the lower lake region, the Ohio, the Middle and Lower Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and in the middle slope and in the middle plateau region. The temperature has fallen in the Lower Missouri and the Upper Mississippi Valleys, in the lake region, and in Southwestern Texas, and has generally risen elsewhere. Snow or rain may be expected in the lake region and rain in the Ohio Valley, clearing Wednesday night.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	30	37	38
6 A. M.	28	37	39
9 A. M.	26	37	42
12 M.	27	44	47
4 P. M.	28	52	50
6 P. M.	25	47	48
9 P. M.	24	46	44
12 P. M.	21	40	41

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43¾
Weather Bureau	42½
Corresponding date 1896	28
Corresponding date for last 20 years	34

M'KINLEY IN WASHINGTON

The President-Elect Entertained at Dinner in the White House Last Night by Mr. Cleveland.

ARRIVAL IN THE CAPITAL.

Crowds Cheer the Coming Chief at the Railroad Station—An Unobtrusive Procession Up Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President and the President-elect met socially to-night in the White House, which one has occupied for the past four years and which the other expects to occupy for the four years next to come.

Mr. Cleveland has been suffering from rheumatism for two days, but he was sufficiently recovered this evening to join with Mrs. Cleveland in extending the courtesies of the Executive Mansion to the man who would occupy it after the present tenants should depart. Mrs. McKinley was too much fatigued by her journey from Canton to be present.

The dinner at the White House this evening was an entirely informal and domestic affair, and only Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley were present. They took their seats at the table in the private dining room of the Executive Mansion at 7:30. The charming hospitality for which the Clevelands have been noted was exemplified throughout the evening, and the two men resumed an acquaintance terminated eight years ago, when President Cleveland completed his first term of office.

Mr. McKinley's Arrival.

Mr. McKinley entered Washington to-day as a private citizen, and as quietly and unostentatiously as any private citizen could under similar circumstances. At the request of the President-elect, there was no military or other display on his arrival. He walked through the crowd at the railroad station, and, entering the carriage awaiting him, was driven to the Ebbitt House, the hotel at which he made his home in Washington while a member of Congress. That was the entire programme attending his appearance in the Capital City, as the future President of the United States.

It was just 11 o'clock when the McKinley special train rolled into the Pennsylvania Station, exactly on time. Outside the station building an immense crowd had gathered, densest around the ladies' entrance, where a number of carriages indicated that the President-elect and his party would appear. Only those who could satisfactorily explain that their business required them to be there were permitted to enter the station. The big iron gates guarding the tracks from the waiting rooms were closed against all except the comparatively few who were concerned in the personal reception of the President-elect and those accompanying him.

Just before the arrival of the McKinley train, Gov. Bushnell of Ohio, with the members of his staff, arrived at the station, and were permitted to pass through the gates leading to the track platform. The staff officers were in all the brilliancy of full dress uniforms, and presented an imposing appearance as they lined up to salute the President-elect when he should step from the train.

The Crowd Cheers.

As the heavy train came to a standstill the members of the Reception Committee took positions at the rear platform of the rear car—the well-known "No. 38," in which the President-elect made the journey. When the well-known figure of Major McKinley appeared on the platform the people who peered through the high board fence set up a cheer that reverberated through the big train shed. Major McKinley doffed his silk hat in response, and then stepped to the platform to receive the greetings of the Reception Committee.

Half a dozen policemen marched ahead and on the flanks of the President-elect's large party as it proceeded down the platform toward the ladies' entrance.

The procession proceeded very slowly and with dignity. Major McKinley had one hand thrust into the bosom of his long frock coat, while in the other he carried a bunch of white carnations. Mrs. McKinley, looking somewhat tired and careworn, also carried carnations. Doffing his silk hat pleasantly to everybody who saluted him, Major McKinley walked along toward the crowd outside the iron gates eagerly waiting him. He bowed to the train crew, the dining car servants, the porters, and the others who were on the platform and at the windows of the train. When the engine was reached the procession halted a moment, while the President-elect handed to the engineer the carnations he had been carrying. This made everybody in the vicinity look happy, but none so happy as the begrimed throttle handler, who fairly blushed through the soot on his face.

The Trip to the Hotel.

Another cheer from those within told the greater crowd outside that their patience was to be rewarded at last. They, too, yelled when the well-known face and figure of the new President appeared at the door leading from the ladies' waiting room. The task of getting the President-elect's carriage started from the station was the work of a moment only, and before the crowd knew it he was rapidly disappearing up Pennsylvania Avenue. With Major and Mrs. McKinley in their carriage were Chairman Bell and Secretary Porter, while in the following vehicle sat "Mother" McKinley, Col. Britton, Mrs. J. Addison Porter, and Mr. C. C. Glover of this city. The other members of the large party that accompanied Major McKinley to Washington took the other carriages.

The ride up Pennsylvania Avenue past many reviewing stands and other evidences of the approaching inauguration was of an interesting nature. The mounted escort was there to tell that the President-elect had arrived, but the crowds along the sidewalks recognized Major McKinley as his carriage proceeded unattended at a leisurely pace, and several times knots of spectators sent up a cheer. At Fourteenth Street, where the carriage turned from Pennsylvania Avenue toward the Ebbitt House, a large crowd shouted enthusiastically when the carriage appeared.

The block along Fourteenth Street, between Pennsylvania Avenue and the Ebbitt House, is the location of "newspaper row." A large number of newspaper correspondents were gathered there in front of their offices. Major McKinley recognized a num-

ber of them whom he had known during his Congressional residence here, and saluted them pleasantly.

At the Hotel.

The gathering about the Ebbitt was larger than that at the station. Fourteenth Street and F Street at the Ebbitt House corner were thronged, with the greatest assemblage about the ladies' door on Fourteenth Street, where a squad of policemen gave the impression that the President-elect's entrance would be made there. But the carriage containing Major and Mrs. McKinley drove around the corner to the main door on F Street. Cheer after cheer went up from the crowd from the time the President-elect was sighted until he disappeared inside the hotel.

Mr. Hanna was there waiting for him. The greetings of the Chairman of the National Committee were brief, but hearty. He hurried Major and Mrs. McKinley through the lobby to an elevator and quickly the new President and his wife disappeared from public view.

Soon after their arrival at the Ebbitt House Major and Mrs. McKinley were figuratively snowed under by bits of white pasteboard, but they received a few intimate friends only. Gen. Russell A. Alger was among the callers. Mrs. McKinley was very much fatigued and retired to her room for a rest, in preparation for the dinner at the White House to-night.

A Profusion of Flowers.

The suite of the President-elect and his party was fairly overflowing with flowers, much to the delight of Mrs. McKinley, who expressed her appreciation of the thoughtfulness of those who had sent the floral tributes. Major McKinley, who had been somewhat depressed yesterday over the prospects for good weather Inauguration Day, on account of the disagreeable condition in Canton, became very cheerful under the influence of the bright sunshine and balmy atmosphere which greeted his arrival here.

Along the Route.

The journey of the McKinley party from Canton was a pleasant one. The train arrived at Harrisburg at 6:45. A Presidential salute was fired from the State arsenal and large crowds were present at the station, but the stop was brief and Mr. McKinley did not appear to answer to the cheers of the crowd.

At every station and hamlet and town there were crowds of people waiting to cheer the train as it dashed by. At Whitehall, Md., there is a small schoolhouse, and the pupils, each waving an American flag, were formed in rows near the track.

The demonstrations last night did not cease till after 2 o'clock. The progress of the train was like the flight of a meteor. It left a trail of light behind it. There were thousands of bonfires, torches, and rockets blazing. Scores of factories, foundries, and mills were illuminated, and when the train passed the works of a great steel company, just east of Pittsburg, huge volumes of flame and sparks belched from a hundred cupolas and blast furnaces.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S GOLDEN VASE.

Gift of Republican Women Accepted —The President-Elect Writes.

The important event of the meeting of the Republican Woman's Union League, in Brooklyn yesterday, was the reading of an autograph letter from the President-elect, accepting of the golden vase sent by the league to Mrs. McKinley. The letter was addressed to Mrs. Alfred Parker, Secretary of the league, and reads as follows:

"My Dear Madame: I beg that you accept on your own behalf and convey to the members of the Woman's Republican Union League the most grateful appreciation of Mrs McKinley and myself of the token of good will recently received."

Mrs. Kate M. Bostwick, the President of the league, speaking of the withdrawal of Mrs. Titcomb from the organization on account of ill-feeling over the vase, said it was well understood the present was to be sent by express, and Mrs. Titcomb had never been appointed to deliver it.

Letters were read from Mrs. U. S. Grant, Garret A. Hobart for Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. John A. Logan, and Mrs. Robert E. Peary, acknowledging the courtesy of the league in making them honorary members. Mrs. McKinley was elected to honorary membership.

Mrs. Peary was the guest of honor for the day. She will read a paper upon her arctic experiences at the May meeting of the organization.

VACANT PLACE IN CABINET.

It Is Possible Mr. Bliss Will Consent to Take the Navy Department Portfolio.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Number Eight in the Cabinet has not yet been found. The politicians and the President-elect are all at sea to-night about it, and the difficulty of reaching a conclusion has appeared to be so great, twelve hours after the arrival of Major McKinley, that the President-elect has declared the matter will not be settled within twenty-four hours. If it is postponed so long, it may be deferred still longer, and be an open question until after the inauguration.

The rush of the curious and the importunate for office drove Major McKinley into seclusion for a time soon after his arrival. The seclusion was broken by the visit of Gen. Alger, and later by calls from Mr. Platt and Mr. Bliss. The purpose of Gen. Alger's visit was not made known, but the impression of some of Mr. Platt's friends is that he ventured to advise compliance with the request of the New York Republicans that a man acceptable to Mr. Platt be asked to enter the Cabinet.

Mr. Platt makes no secret of the fact that he gave Major McKinley such reasons as he had for the preference of a New York man for the Cabinet, although it is explained that Mr. Platt was not at all strenuous. It is said he did not appear to oppose the selection of Mr. Bliss.

There is still some talk of Gen. Woodford for the Cabinet, but from Ohio men comes the rumor that Major McKinley may have some other service for Mr. Woodford. Among those who oppose Mr. Woodford there is heard the suggestion that Major McKinley particularly desires that Mr. Bliss shall consent to join the Cabinet and enable him to avoid the question of naming Gen. Woodford.

Talk about recasting the Cabinet is heard, but it cannot be traced to any authoritative source. The only change believed to be likely is that already announced of Mr. McKenna from the Interior to the Attorney Generalship. Still, there would not be great surprise if Mr. Bliss should consent to accept the post of Secretary of the Navy, the office for which he originally was named, ex-Gov. Long being transferred to some other post.

DIED AGED 106 YEARS.

Napoleon's Soldiers in Russia Were Yetta Gerber's Customers.

Probably the oldest of the residents of this city, Mrs. Yetta Gerber, aged one hundred and six years, was buried yesterday. She was born in Poland twenty-one years before Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Russia. She was already married then, and, with her husband, whose second wife she was, kept a tavern where the French soldiers came and drank. They had plenty of money then, and spent it very freely. On their return from Moscow there were fewer of them, and they had no money.

Mrs. Gerber did not have many children, but had several grandchildren and great-grandchildren in Russia and London and here. Ten years ago she came to New York with her youngest daughter, who is now fifty. She was able to get about the house, and did considerable work. On Friday evening there was a festival at her home at 52 Suffolk Street, and she cracked with her natural teeth all the filbert nuts that were given her. The old woman was very fond of babies, and several times tended a neighbor's baby all day while the mother was out working. Burial was in Washington Cemetery.

VICE PRESIDENT'S TRIP

Garret A. Hobart Starts for Washington With His Family and a Merry Party.

FLYING IN A SPECIAL TRAIN.

Crowds of Enthusiastic Friends and Neighbors Speed the Departure with Cheers and Waving of Handkerchiefs.

Garret A. Hobart, Vice President-elect, his wife, son, and some of the friends who accompanied him to Washington, were standing in a group on the rear platform of the special car Atlas in the station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Communipaw at 11:15 yesterday morning, when the signal was given to start, and the train began to glide slowly out of the station. Then, and not till then, did the crowd of several hundred persons who had gathered there to see Mr. Hobart come and go find voice. The men waved their hats and cheered, and the few women sprinkled here and there stood on tiptoe and their handkerchiefs fluttered frantically. Mr. Hobart stood uncovered and bowed a number of times in response to these greetings. Master Hobart waved a handkerchief in one hand and agitated a bouquet in the other. Mrs. Hobart smiled and looked exceeding well pleased. Adjt. Gen. Stryker looked straight ahead. Thus the journey of Mr. Hobart to the National capital was resumed.

This journey began at Paterson. Mr. Hobart was up early in the morning and concluded the winding up of his private affairs, at which he had worked Monday and far into the night.

Farewell to Neighbors.

Soon after 7 o'clock personal friends and neighbors began to arrive at Carroll Hall to bid the family good-bye. No one staid long. At 9:30 two express wagons drove up to the house, and into them were loaded the baggage which the Hobart family took to Washington. All the morning Inspector General Congdon, who had charge of the party to Jersey City, was superintending the arrangements. A few minutes before 10 o'clock three coaches drove up to the door, and Mr. and Mrs. Hobart, with Master Hobart, entered the first. The other coaches were occupied by Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Bell and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wilcox, Gen. Congdon, and the Misses Osborne and Barbour. Mr. Wilcox is acting temporarily as Mr. Hobart's secretary.

Reception at the Depot.

At the main station of the Susquehanna Railroad the party was met by a detail of policemen, a lane was formed through the crowd, and the party, with the exception of Mr. Hobart, passed through to the car reserved for them. It was an ordinary day coach, attached to the regular train. Mr. Hobart went into the station and held an informal reception in the men's room. Every one seemed known to him, and he addressed them by their first names. In return, he was greeted by most of them as "Gus." As the train was ready to pull out Mr. Hobart stood on the lower step of his car, shaking hands with those who had been unable to reach him in the waiting room.

As the train pulled out of the station, a tall man, with gray whiskers, took off his fur cap and shouted: "Good-bye, Gus!" Mr. Hobart returned the farewell with "Good-bye, Dominie." The old man was the Rev. John H. Robinson, who was once a member of the State Assembly.

When the train stopped at the Broadway station Mrs. Griggs, the wife of the Governor, joined the party. A crowd was present here to cheer Mr. Hobart, and he smiled his acknowledgments from a window. Everybody along the railroad was watching for the train. On the pavement of a schoolhouse near the railroad the pupils were gathered. The children waved their handkerchiefs and capes with a will and broke out into shrill cries as the Vice President-elect waved his hand at them.

At Jersey City Station.

At all the stations between Paterson and Jersey City were gathered enthusiastic crowds, who cheered and cheered again. Many schoolchildren waved handkerchiefs and flags. Mr. Hobart responded by removing his hat.

In the Jersey City station of the Pennsylvania Railroad a crowd was waiting. This crowd would have been much larger had not many people, deceived by reports in the local papers and in some papers in New York, gone to the Erie station to meet and greet Mr. Hobart. Adjt. Gen. Stryker met the party at the Pennsylvania station, and, with Capt. Cox and a platoon of Jersey City police as an escort, conducted it aboard the New Jersey Central Railroad annex boat Fanwood, where Mr. Hobart was met by S. M. Williams, Vice President, and H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent, of the Jersey Central Road. Without delay the Fanwood, decorated with bunting and flags, headed for Communipaw. Her landing slip at the Jersey Central station was reached at about 11 o'clock. Here possibly 200 persons were gathered, and through these Capt. Cox and his men easily opened a way. Hats were lifted from every head, and Mr. Hobart responded by raising his own hat.

Crowds at Communipaw.

Inside the station, around the entrance to the train, and wherever one could get a good view of those approaching it, were standing 300 or 400 persons. The police escort formed a hollow square at the rear entrance to the Atlas, Mr. Hobart's car. Mr. Hobart himself was the first of his party to ascend the steps, so quickly followed by Mrs. Hobart that the assistance proffered by her escort, Gen. Stryker, amounted to a matter of form. The others quickly followed, and looked their beautiful car over. Within, arranged hurriedly but in good taste, were potted roses and plants and festoons of smilax. These flowers, from a Jersey City florist's, were placed in the car only a short while before the Hobart family arrived.

At Communipaw, Gen. E. P. Meaney and Mrs. Meaney, Col. and Mrs. William Barbour, and Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Potter joined the party, and the Misses Osborne and Barbour left it there.

As was stated in these columns yesterday, the train was made up of the Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Atlas, private cars of the Presidents of three railroads, and the Central Railroad's baggage car bearing the coat-of-arms of New Jersey and the inscription "Liberty and Prosperity." It was drawn by engine No. 457, engineer Wesley Alpaugh and fireman John Gesbacher of Jersey City, and was in charge of Robert Trawl of Newark, conductor. Engine No. 457 is the one that was badly wrecked in an accident at Skillman some time ago and has just come out of the shops.

When the train reached Trenton Junction Gov. Griggs, Quartermaster General Richard A. Donnelly, Col. Nathan Haines, and Col. A. R. Kuser boarded the train.

FASTEST TIME YET MADE.

The Train Carrying Mr. Hobart Breaks the Records.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The fastest run ever made from Jersey City to Washington was concluded at 3:23 P. M. this afternoon, when Vice President-elect Hobart's special train stopped in the Baltimore and Ohio station here.

The train left Jersey City at 11:15 A. M. over the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and consisted of a Royal Blue Line baggage car 1,151, Baltimore and Ohio private car Baltimore, Philadelphia and Reading private car Philadelphia, and Central Railroad of New Jersey private car Atlas. The total weight of the train was about 200 tons. Engine 458 of the Jersey Central hauled the train from Jersey City to Philadelphia.

The train pulled out of Jersey City at 11:15, three minutes later than the schedule time. The time for the run had been fixed at four hours and thirty minutes from the foot of Liberty Street, New York, allowing the ferry twelve minutes for the transfer, but the train did not leave until three minutes late. Bound Brook was passed at 11:46 and Trenton Junction was reached at 12:10. A three-minute stop was to have been made there for Gov. Griggs and party from Trenton, but the train did not leave until 12:15, being five minutes late. The Baltimore and Ohio station at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets, in Philadelphia, was reached at 12:56, one minute late.

At this point, Baltimore and Ohio Engine No. 1,313, Engineer John Schultz, was hitched on, but unavoidable delays prevented the train from leaving until 1:05 o'clock, seven minutes behind the scheduled time. Chester was passed at 1:18, Wilmington 1:31, Newark 1:33, Singerly 1:49, Vanbibber 2:18, and Bay View was reached at 2:33 o'clock, two minutes behind schedule time. Here a stop was made for water, and the train pulled out at 2:37 o'clock, three minutes late.

Lee Street, Baltimore, was crossed at 2:47 o'clock, one minute ahead of time. The run into Washington, 40 miles, was made in 36 minutes, the fastest time ever made over the division, and the train arrived at Washington seven minutes ahead of time. Engine 1,313, therefore, made up 18 minutes in the 134 miles between Philadelphia and Washington.

The total running time between Jersey City and Washington was 4 hours and 8 minutes. Deducting 10 minutes for slow orders while taking water, changing engine once, and cooling a hot box on one of the private cars, the average running time for the entire distance, Jersey City to Washington, was 60 miles per hour. The first 57 miles out of Philadelphia were covered in 56 minutes. From Aberdeen to Bay View, a distance of 25.7 miles, was covered in 22 minutes, an average of a little over 70 miles per hour. The 97 miles from Philadelphia to Baltimore were run in 102 minutes, which included two slowdowns for water and the stop at Bay View to oil, and the crossing of the Susquehanna Bridge. This shows more than a mile a minute for the entire distance.

On the Washington branch the 40 miles were run in 36 minutes. Deducting slowdowns at Carroll and relay stations, and running slow through Baltimore and the Belt Line tunnel, and in the Washington city limits, the average running time is figured to have been 67 miles per hour. Eight and one-tenth miles of this distance were run in 6 minutes, between Muirkirk and Alexandria Junction, an average of 81 miles per hour. From Laurel to Washington, 18.7 miles, an average speed of 75 miles per hour was sustained, the time between the points being 15 minutes.

These figures are taken from the train dispatcher's report, which was made up from the time the train passed each station, and every effort was made to have the time absolutely accurate.

The entire run of 230 miles was made in 233 minutes, deducting the stops at Trenton Junction, Philadelphia, and Bay View.

The railroad companies were represented on the train by H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; Walter Lackey, Train Master of the Royal Blue Line; Harvey Middleton, General Superintendent of Motive Power of the Baltimore and Ohio; I. N. Kalbaugh, Superintendent of Motive Power east of the Ohio River; C. C. F. Bent, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Division of the Baltimore and Ohio; J. E. Spurrier, Superintendent of the Baltimore Division of the Baltimore and Ohio, and J. H. Maddy, Press Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio.

The best run hitherto made between Jersey City and Washington has been 4 hours and 40 minutes.

SOCIABILITY AT THE ARLINGTON.

The Vice President-elect and His Wife Receive Callers.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Vice President-elect Hobart and Mrs. Hobart remained at the Arlington Hotel all evening, except for about a half hour, when they called upon the President-elect and Mrs. McKinley at the Ebbitt.

Upon returning to their hotel they held an informal reception in their apartments. Later in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Hobart called upon Gov. Griggs and staff and their wives, who are quartered at the Arlington.

The Vice President-elect and Mrs. Hobart to-morrow will call upon the Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson and the President.

Gov. Griggs will call upon the President also, as, after the 4th of March, the President will become a resident of New Jersey.

GOV. BLACK AND HIS PARTY.

Those Who Will Represent This State at the Inauguration.

Gov. Frank S. Black, accompanied by his military staff, passed through Jersey City on a special train yesterday afternoon on his way to Washington. There was no crowd awaiting his arrival at the Pennsylvania Railroad station. Few seemed to know that he was coming, and no interest was manifested.

The programme issued by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast announced the arrival of the Governor's train at 3:02 P. M., and its departure at 3:25. It was, however, a little late. It got in at 3:15, and did not leave until 3:45.

Part of the Governor's staff met him at Jersey City, the rest having joined him at Albany. Col. W. M. Healey was the first to arrive at the station, a few minutes before 3 o'clock. The other members of the staff from this city reached the station shortly afterward.

Earlier in the day it had been reported about the station that Gov. Black and Julio Sanguilly, who was recently pardoned in Havana, would arrive at the same time. The curiosity of the crowd to see the Cuban was manifestly greater than it was to see the Governor.

Gov. Black traveled very quietly. He was in the car Penobscot, and kept himself invisible to those on the outside. His immediate party, as it came from Albany, was as follows: The Governor and Mrs. Black, Col. and Mrs. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Francis of Troy, Adjt. Gen. C. W. Tillinghast and Mrs. Tillinghast, Major J. B. Burbank of the United States Army, Col. George C. Treadwell, and Senator T. F. Grady. Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff came over from Brooklyn and joined Gov. Black shortly before the train left.

The other members of the military staff were Inspector Gen. E. M. Hoffman of Elmira, Chief of Ordnance B. Flagler of Niagara Falls, Judge Advocate Gen. S. F. Kneeland of Brooklyn, Surgeon Gen. M. D. Terry of Utica, Quartermaster Gen. W. H. Hughes of Granville, Paymaster Gen. F. P. Morris of Flushing, Commissary Gen. H. T. Noyes of Rochester, General Inspector of Rifle Practice W. M. Kirby of Auburn, Aides de Camp Henry W. Sackett, H. B. Moore, Jr., John F. Doyle, Jr., Warren M. Healey, and Herbert S. Satterlee of New York; Edward E. Britton of Brooklyn, A. J. Meyer of Buffalo, and Frederick C. Ham of Albany.

Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, was not present yesterday. He went to Washington the day before to make arrangements for the accommodations of the staff.

Capt. Farrelly of the Naval Reserve also joined the Governor's party in Jersey City.

As the members of the military staff were standing on the platform awaiting the coming of the Governor, a squad of three, in light-blue uniforms, with boots glistening and swords and spurs shimmering in the light, marched up. They were the Governor's colorbearers and escort, or color guard. The colors were not visible, but the little band seemed very proud of the position it will occupy in the inaugural procession, bearing aloft and defending the colors of New York. They were Sergt. E. N. Nichols and Corps. C. S. Haight and Walter Alexander of Squadron A of the State cavalry.

Among others who went to Washington on the same train with Gov. Black were Gen. Daniel Butterfield and wife, John W. Browne, the law partner of John C. Sheehan, and Capt. Manlio Garibaldi of the Italian Navy. The Governor's train was composed of seven cars. It was sent to Washington as a section of the Congressional Limited.

The Riverside Republican Club left for Washington yesterday morning. The clubs composing the Quigg Legion will parade to-day on their way to the ferry, beginning their march on West Seventy-third Street.

Several military organizations will leave this city to-day. Among them will be one or two companies of the Seventy-first Regiment, and possibly one company each from the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh Regiments. Places in the parade at Washington have been assigned to them. The contingent from the Seventy-first Regiment will be under command of Col. F. V. Greene.

The provisional battalion of infantry made up of Brooklyn detachments which will represent the Second Brigade of the New York National Guard in the inaugural parade to-morrow left Brooklyn last night at 10 o'clock under command of Lieut. Col. Kline of the Fourteenth Regiment, after being reviewed by Mayor Wurster and Gen. McLeer. They will be entertained to-day in Baltimore, and be in Washington Thursday morning.

CAVALRYMEN FOR THE PARADE.

Four Troops from Vermont and Their Hardships in Jersey City.

Soldiers of the regular sort are philosophers along certain lines, but there were 200 and odd mad cavalrymen at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station yesterday. They left Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, at noon Monday, and, arriving in Jersey City early yesterday morning, were told that they could not proceed until 6 o'clock in the evening.

"Have never been to Washington before," growled a cavalry Sergeant, "and I guess I don't stand much chance of getting there this time from the outlook. We came down in a train that was so cold we were almost frozen."

The detachment comprises Troops F, in command of Capt. Dodd, who also commands the entire body; G, Capt. Hardie; C, Capt. Johnson, and E, Capt. Ripley. Other officers are First Lieuts. Tait, Dade, Williams, and Heard, the last named being quartermaster and commissary officer; Second Lieuts. Andrews and Caldwell. The troop have with them the Twenty-first Infantry Band, numbering forty men, from Plattsburg, N. Y. While in Washington the troop will be quartered with the Sixth Cavalry at Fort Myer.

According to the best information of one of the officers, there will be about 3,000 United States troops in the inaugural parade, and Forts Columbus and Hamilton, at New York, are to furnish their full quota, combining with Fort Porter, to send thirteen companies of infantry.

CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

ACCUSATION MADE IN THE STATE SENATE OF KANSAS.

One of the Alleged Bribers Captured and Now in Jail, and Search Being Made for the Other, Who Has Disappeared.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 2.—The State Senate to-day was thrown into a tremor of excitement by P. J. Titus of Harper County, who arose in his place during a fiery debate on the bill to reduce charges at the Kansas City Stock Yards, and declared that he had been offered a bribe of $1,000 to vote against the measure.

He said the offer had been made to him on the floor of the Senate Chamber. "I understand," said he, "that other Senators had the same experience. I can name the bribe offerer if you wish it."

Immediately the Senate was in an uproar. Senators leaped to their feet shouting "Name him!"

Senator Titus held up his hands for silence and said the man's name was R. T. Boyd and demanded that he be arrested.

Senator Jumper added to the excitement by declaring that Albert Tucker of Ottawa, Kan., had offered him $1,000 to vote for a substitute to the Stock Yards bill.

Warrants were issued for the two men. The doors of the Senate chamber were locked, and the Sergeant at Arms searched the gallery for the alleged bribe offerers. Tucher was found, placed under arrest, and afterward taken to jail on a State charge of attempted bribery.

The police and constables are still searching for Boyd, whose home is in Hardin, Ky. He has been prominent among the lobbyists at the capital this session.

Great pressure has been brought to bear upon the Legislature by the cattlemen to enact a law reducing the high rates of yard charges and exorbitant commissions at the Kansas City stock yards, and a powerful lobby is here at work to prevent the proposed measure becoming a law.

CENTURY WHEELMEN DINE.

Interesting Addresses by Isaac B. Potter, Col. Waring, Lloyd Collis, and Others.

The Century Wheelmen of New York gave their second annual banquet at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last evening. At the speakers' table were:

President Warde Bingley, Isaac B. Potter, W. S. Bull, J. W. Walters, Lloyd Collis, President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, Magistrate Charles E. Simms, Col. Waring, F. A. Myrick, William Klinker, W. A. Sweetser, J. H. Goodwin, Matthew Gibb, Dr. W. K. Doty, A. J. R. Ripley, Dr. W. A. Walker, and J. B. Townsend, Sr.

Isaac B. Potter, responding to the toast "The L. A. W.," said: "Fourteen years ago a bill was introduced in the New Jersey Legislature forbidding bicyclists to ride on the highways of that State. To-day a member of the League of American Wheelmen was asked to come before the Legislature and tell the members of it what the wheelmen wanted. This comes from organization. The question of wheelmen's rights has been fairly established in all of the States. The main question before wheelmen now is good roads. Some farmer legislators have complained at furnishing good roads for bicyclists. I want to tell you now, bicyclists pay more taxes in this State than farmers."

Gen. C. H. T. Collis was unable to be present, and his son, Lloyd Collis, responded to the toast "Good Roads." Among other things he said:

"Thirty-two miles of asphalt pavements will be laid in New York during the coming year. Only the week before I spoken to the Commissioner of Public Works in regard to laying asphalt strips from the northwest entrance of Central Park, on One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Boulevard. I believe this strip will be laid in six weeks."

Col. Waring said: "A proposition is now under way at Albany that is fraught with greatest danger to wheelmen. A few years ago a company obtained a concession to drench the streets of New York. I use the word drench advisedly. It is one of the greatest nuisances in this city. Unless you wheelmen exert all of your influence, this monopoly will be granted these people for another ten years."

W. A. Sweetser, J. B. Townsend, Matthew Gibb, Magistrate Simms, and Warde Bingley responded to toasts.

SEVERAL GOLD BONDS FOUND.

The Holder Offers Them to the Owner If He Can Identify Them.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 2.—Weldon F. Fosdick, a real estate agent of this place, has the following notice posted in the window of his office on Main Street:

"I have found several one-thousand-dollar gold bonds. Owner or trustees can have same by a positive identification and description within the next five years."

In explanation Mr. Fosdick says that while in the woods near Oradell he came upon a hole in a tree. Thinking it was a squirrel's hole, he investigated, and, in trying to break up what he thought was the nest dug out the bonds. He thinks they were stolen and hidden by the thieves. He refuses to describe them in any way.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:05 A. M.—925 Eighth Avenue; John Wall; damage, trifling.

1 A. M.—881 Tenth Avenue; William Curtler; damage, $300.

1:25 A. M.—932 Eighth Avenue; Mrs. O'Neill; no damage.

4:40 A. M.—235 Sixth Street; Dr. Leo Hibbe; damage, $125.

6:25 A. M.—115 Wooster Street; occupant unknown; damage, $300.

9 A. M.—214 Grand Street; Marco Basheim; damage, $10.

6:45 P. M.—48 Pike Street; Abraham Carn; damage, $50.

—10:00 P. M.—39 Vesey Street, McKain's Stamping Company; damage, $1,000.

—10:20 P. M.—548 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Charles Steiner; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 2.—Fire to-day in Sanders & Recker's furniture store caused a loss of $5,000.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. Special Bargains. ORIENTAL RUGS. LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

NEW JOURNALISM AND VICE

Dr. Faunce's Remarks at a Celebration of the Society for the Suppression of the Latter.

A QUARTER CENTURY'S WORK.

Anthony Comstock Gives a Brief Report of His Long Service—Others Bear Testimony to the Worthiness of the Society's Aims.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church made some remarks on new and old journalism last night in a speech at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, at Carnegie Hall, which drew forth from the audience the warmest applause of the evening, excepting only, perhaps, the cordial reception given to Anthony Comstock.

The meeting was one of joy over work done in the twenty-five years and of congratulation for the workers. In the absence of the society's President, Samuel Colgate, who was prevented from attending by illness, Morris K. Jesup, one of the Vice Presidents, acted as Chairman. The opening prayer was delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Hall. Then Mr. Jesup told of the founding of the society and spoke in eulogy of Anthony Comstock, his integrity, his sincerity, and his personal courage under all manner of attacks. Dr. Hall also expressed his entire sympathy with the aims and also the methods of the society, and his admiration for its Secretary and agent. William E. Dodge, a Vice President of the society, gave his testimony, to the same effect.

Mr. Comstock's Report.

Mr. Comstock made a brief report of the twenty-five years' work done by the society. He began the work alone, he said, in 1872, having seen some of his young friends ruined by vile books and pictures. He discovered the existence of a regularly organized business for dealing in foul and debasing printed matter, and, calling it to the attention of the Young Men's Christian Association, $650 was contributed by Mr. Jesup, by the use of which $60,000 worth of books, plates, and engravings were seized by the end of May. The work was continued, and in January, 1874, the present society was regularly organized, the charter having been secured the previous May. A law was passed as early as June, 1872, against the mailing of obscene literature. It was amended in 1873, and March 3, the day it was signed by President Grant, was made the first anniversary of the society. Mr. Comstock was appointed a special agent of the Post Office Department of the United States on March 5, 1875, and has served continuously without pay ever since.

Mr. Comstock dwelt on the attempt of the National Liberal League to repeal these laws, the monster petition it got up, the adverse public sentiment it sought to create, and the failure it made. He also gave an interesting account of the laws passed by various States at the instance of the society, of the number of arrests, the number of seizures, and the number of convictions. Among these items were over a million and a half of circulars, songs, poems, &c., and over a million names and addresses of children and young people to whom such things were sent. The expenses of the society from April, 1872, to January, 1897, were $196,736.14, and of this $188,734.55 was voluntarily contributed.

"Notwithstanding all the combinations of evil men against me," he said, "no weapon formed against us has prospered, and every tongue that has risen in judgment against us has been condemned. We have enjoyed this heritage from the Lord, and His grace has been sufficient. To-night our song is one of triumph."

Dr. Faunce on Newspapers.

The Rev. Dr. Faunce spoke next, his theme being "The Integrity of the Youth of To-Day, the Best Legacy to Future Generations." He began by warmly commending the society's aims and the pluck of its fight, and then, addressing himself to the guests present and to those who, though not members, were in sympathy with the society's purposes, he came easily to the question of what each could do to help its work. He dwelt upon the need of exalting everywhere the standard of purity in speech and literature, touched on the shortcomings of parents and older people generally in this respect, and urged the need of care and sympathy in business as well as social circles.

"In this mighty problem," he said, "we must not forget that mighty power, the press. The press of this country to-day is engaged in a fearful struggle, one class against another. On one side stand the reputable papers which represent decency and truth, and on the other is what calls itself the new journalism, but which is in reality as old as sin itself. If the newspapers all worked together for evil, our task would be hopeless; if they all worked together for good, our work would be needless, but they are now divided.

"I beseech you let us put aside that which is evil and cling to that which is good. I was glad to hear of the law proposed for the suppression of certain features of the new journalism. Why should we want, when there is some wretched suicide to-day, to see a picture to-morrow of how it was done? Why, when a lecturer is hit with an egg, should we want the next day to see a picture of the egg? I was glad to see that one of these new journals had been excluded from a public library in Newark. Would to God the exclusion might become universal and extend to every family in the land.

A Very Old Journalism.

"New journalism, indeed! It is as old as the nameless vice of buried Pompeii, as old as Noah's shame. The man who allows it in his family opens a connection between the cradle and the sewer, the nursery and the swamp, and is inviting the germs of moral typhoid. The new journalism is a device to fill the private purse through public ruin. All honor, then, to those journals who stand away from it and pour their broadsides against it. Honor to them and success to their work."

The next speaker was Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who read a carefully prepared paper on "Obstruction to Education of the Young from Sensational and Evil Reading." He, too, touched on the new journalism as a factor for evil, which he was pleased to hope was losing its force.

Dr. Faunce pronounced the benediction. A feature of the celebration was the singing of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Van Yorx and the Mendelssohn Quartet Club.

AT THE HOTELS.

Mrs. James T. Fields and Mrs. Sarah Orne Jewett of Boston are at the Albemarle.

L. F. Jones and C. D. Haskins of Boston, and O. L. Drain of Chicago are at the Normandie.

Judge John M. Hall and ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

Labor Commissioner John T. McDonough of Albany and James R. McKee of Saratoga are at the Hoffman.

C. S. Price of Philadelphia, C. J. Burnell of Hartford, and W. N. Nolan of Reading, Penn., are at the Westminster.

George H. Christy of Reading, Penn.; J. W. Burrows of Philadelphia, and Frank Davis of Boston are at the Windsor.

R. H. Powers of Richmond, Va.; John Brand of Elmira, and Matthew Dolan of Philadelphia are at the Marlborough.

Ex-Congressman George West of Ballston, N. Y., and Selden H. Talcott of Middletown, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

John W. Pitt of Syracuse, W. H. Powers of Boston, R. P. Coxey of Cincinnati, and Henry Albers of St. Louis are at the Astor.

Charles R. Skinner, New York State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Ashley Pond of Detroit are at the Manhattan.

George A. Brown of Philadelphia, Thomas T. Allan of Providence, W. W. Steele of Toledo, and James E. Patterson of Detroit are at the Everett.

Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and ex-Senator James Arkell of Canajoharie, N. Y., are at the Holland.

John H. Davis of Albany, Clinton Beckwith of Herkimer, Harlan A. Page of Providence, and J. M. Morrison of Boston are at the Grand Union.

Thomas M. King of Baltimore, Gen. Charles J. Langdon of Elmira, and Thomas B. Wanamaker, and Rodman Wanamaker of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

March These are the best months in which to purify, vitalize, and enrich your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, because this is the most important **April May** season of the whole year from the standpoint of health. During Winter the blood becomes impure from various well-known causes. The result is Spring humors, pimples, boils, that tired feeling, and other more serious ailments. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all these troubles and sharpens the appetite.

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family and we find that it purifies the blood and makes a person feel strong. It also gives a good appetite and a good complexion." AGUSTA COTZ, 262 McAdoo Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. P. Lord, ribbons; Miss L. A. Moulton, laces; Miss M. Breeden, trimmings, 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods, 96 Spring Street; Hotel Albemarle.

Brown, E. S., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; E. S. Brown, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. Hood, linens, 2 Walker Street.

Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Beadle, silks, 45 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.

Cook, Smith & Feldher, Jackson, Mich.; E. G. Cook, ladies' and infant's wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, millinery, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Savage, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. Clark, hosiery, 2 Walker Street.

Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, fancy goods, 43 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Graham, notions and fancy goods; Miss K. Lux, millinery; Miss A. Hogan, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Hotel Imperial.

Garvin, M. J., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; M. J. Garvin, notions and furnishing goods; St. George Hotel.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; R. L. Birtwistle, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Goldsmith, J., & Co., Danville, Va.; G. Latz, notions and millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Grant, A., Zanesville, Ohio; dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldenberg, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Hansberger J. W., Newark, Ohio; cloaks; Miss L. Chalfonte, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. M. Fay, cloaks and suits, 29 Greene Street; Gilsey House.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. S. Mahon, laces, 45 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.

Hengeres, The, W., Company.; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods, silks and velvets, 34 Thomas Street.

Hennocksburg, J. W., Syracuse, N. Y

DONOHUE REPEATS CHARGES

He Says Pool Rooms and Gambling Houses Are Flourishing Under Police Protection.

CONLIN WILL INVESTIGATE.

If Proof Is Laid Before Him He Says He Will Act—Donohue Accuses Him of Lying in This Matter.

Former Justice Donohue of the Supreme Court yesterday made a further statement attacking Chief Conlin and charging that pool rooms, gambling houses, and other disorderly places are running in this city. He said his only motive in the matter lay in a desire to benefit the public, but grave doubts were cast yesterday on these motives, and his action was attributed to disappointment in not getting a renomination to the Supreme Court bench and to the cold reception given to the plans for suppressing vice of his client, Joseph A. Britton of the Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law.

When asked for a statement on the attacks made upon him and on his motives in the matter, Mr. Donohue said:

"I am disgusted with Conlin. That is the true and only reason beyond my desire to see vice suppressed. Any man who goes around the city to any extent and does not know that my charges are true is a fool. Poolrooms, gambling houses, and disorderly houses are running under the protection of the police, just as they did years ago. I am not referring to one precinct alone, but to the majority of the precincts. How many Captains to-day are living within the salaries they draw from the city? Not many. Mind, I am not blaming the patrolmen. They do not dare to report what they see. I blame Conlin for it all. Byrnes once said he could shut every gambling house in New York in one day if he gave the word, and it was true. So can Conlin. Neither of them gave the word. Why? Because it pays better not to do so.

Says Conlin Lied to Him.

"I showed Conlin where the law was being violated, and he said he could not see it. He lied to me, lied to me deliberately, and I have done with him. He used to come to me and tell me how hard his life was under Byrnes, and say he thought he had better resign. I told him to stick. He thanked me for my advice when he was made Chief, and asked how he could thank me. I told him to enforce the law. He said he would, and he says he has. He lied and he lies.

"If he had come to me like a man and said, 'Donohue, I'm not the only one to be consulted, and I can't close those places,' I should have been satisfied and should have said nothing more, but he told me he had closed them when I had the evidence in my possession that they were running. That disgusted me, and I decided to take other measures. No; I do not care to say what measures. I am not so foolish. Do you remember how Dr. Parkhurst was presented to the Grand Jury to explain about the gambling houses before he was prepared? I do.

A Pool Room in Full Swing.

"Yesterday a pool room was in full swing at 100 Vesey Street. Conlin must have known about it, and could have closed it if he wished to do so. Strauss is interested in it. Go and ask Conlin when Strauss last dined at his house.

"Take the Pickett matter, for instance. Conlin and Commissioner Parker hint at the dreadful things they can do and say if Pickett opens his mouth to question the justice of his removal from the Tenderloin. They ought to be removed from office for recommending his retirement on a pension instead of trying him on charges and dismissing him if he was as guilty as they insinuate.

"I have evidence to support all I say. You show me an evil, and give me the power to remedy it, and I'll remedy it. If I don't, it will be for substantial reasons. Conlin has been shown the evils; he has the power to remedy them, and they still exist and flourish. Draw your own conclusions."

"Will you formulate any specific charges against Mr. Conlin?" the reporter asked.

"I do not care to say what course of action I shall take. Mr. Conlin will hear from me in the right way. If the Commissioners wish to see me, they know where I am to be found. I do not suppose I have many more years to live, but I am willing to spend all of them working for the good of the city I was born in, and the city can never be pure if the police sell protection to the violators of the law."

Conlin Makes a Statement.

Chief Conlin prepared a brief statement for reporters yesterday. He declined to discuss the charges made by Mr. Donohue or to say if he would ask the Commissioners to investigate them. Here is his statement:

"Long ago, in order to perform my duty thoroughly, I investigated all Judge Donohue's complaints and found no evidence to sustain his statements. I was most attentive to him, as I shall be to every citizen who complains. Let him lay before me or the board any shadow of proof, and I shall be most pleased to investigate."

There will be no meeting of the Police Board to-day. Commissioners Parker and Grant are in Washington to participate in the inaugural festivities. Before he left the city, Mr. Parker, referring to Mr. Donohue's charges, said:

"No charges have been made to the board on the allegations published, and until they are I do not propose to discuss them. Mr. Donohue must go ahead now that he has gone so far, and if he makes out a case, which so far he has not done, then I presume Chief Conlin will defend himself. The Chief showed me the letters Donohue wrote him at the time they were received, and I advised him not to answer them."

Neither President Roosevelt nor Commissioner Andrews would talk on the subject of Mr. Donohue's charges.

Two Men to be Hanged in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 2.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, an order was passed allowing the law to take its course in the case of Sullivan, the New Brunswick murderer, and Bad Young Man, alias Charcoal, the Indian, who killed Sergt. Wilde of the mounted police, in the Northwest. Sullivan will be hanged March 12 and Charcoal March 16. Sullivan at one time served in the American Army, and the United States representative here paid some attention to his case on that account.

Metropolitan Cricket League.

The Metropolitan District Cricket League held its annual meeting at the Murray Hill Lyceum last night. Three of the five clubs were represented as follows: Manhattan, J. Flannery and W. Fenwick; New Jersey, F. F. Kelly, H. C. Wright and A. Forbes; New York, E. A. Smith. The Treasurer's annual report showed a favorable balance of about $200. H. A. Young, Vice President of the New York Club, said that his club did not intend to withdraw from the league.

Port Richmond Will Not be Bonded.

At the Port Richmond (S. I.) election yesterday the opponents of bonding the village for the construction of a boulevard along the shore carried the day. The vote was: Trustee, First District, Henry L. Simonson, 785; George Tranter, 526. Trustee, Second District, David M. Van Name, 775; George T. Egbert, 533. There was no opposition to Charles E. Griffith for Treasurer or David Stother for Assessor.

Two Workmen Fall to Death.

Two workmen met death under similar circumstances yesterday morning in widely separateed localities. John Moglia, at work on the new public school building at One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and St. Ann's Avenue, fell four stories down the hoisting shaft. Thomas Hogan, while moving about on the roof of the light shaft of the building at 357 Ninth Avenue, lost his balance and fell five stories.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Republicans Have a Quorum in the Senate and Mr. Cantor's Filibustering Tactics Fail.

AN ADJOURNMENT PROBABLE.

Senator Raines's Brother Intimates that Bribery Is Necessary to Secure the Passage of a Bill in the Interest of Policemen—Measures Passed.

ALBANY, March 2.—The Republicans had a quorum in the Senate to-day, and Senator Cantor's efforts to renew the filibustering tactics of yesterday were largely unavailing. Mr. Cantor protested against all entries in the Journal where Senators were credited as "present but not voting." His motion to strike out was defeated—26 to 9. Mr. McCarren (Dem.) voted with the Republicans. The decision on the approval of the Journal carried with it the adoption of the resolution extending the time in which the Lexow investigating committee may report.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed:

Mr. Gilleland—Providing for the extension of Broadway, or King's Bridge Road, across the Harlem River at its junction with Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the present terminus of Broadway, in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Senator Sullivan—Providing that policemen and firemen on duty in New York City shall be carried free by railroads, and providing for the free use of the telegraph and telephone service.

Senator Lamy—Appropriating $5,000,000—the unexpended balance of the $9,000,000 appropriated for the improvement of the canals.

Senator Burns—Making the salary of the stenographer of the Grand Jury in Westchester County $1,500.

Mr. Austin—Providing that when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City decides upon the repavement of streets and avenues the Controller may issue bonds therefor to an amount not exceeding $2,000,000.

Mr. Marshall—Providing that the Supreme Court Justices in Kings County shall appoint the interpreters instead of the Supervisors.

The Anti-Lobbyist Rule.

Just before the adjournment there was considerable discussion over the enforcement of the new rules prohibiting all persons from the privileges of the floor. Senator Brackett thought that a Senator should have the privilege of having a constituent come into the Chamber to see him upon matters affecting legislation.

The rule was defended by Senators Mullins and Raines, who said that this was the only legislative body in the world to which admission was permitted, and they thought that the rule should be even more strictly enforced. No action was taken in the matter.

Senator Raines, who occupied the position of majority leader upon the floor while Senator Ellsworth was in the chair, gave notice that a call of the Senate would be ordered to-morrow morning if it should be found necessary to compel the attendance of Senators.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Grady—Authorizing the Department of Public Works in New York City to expend $30,000 for the improvement of that portion of Crotona Park on which is located the public building.

Senator Guy—Providing that the expense of completing the William's Bridge sewer system in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New York shall be assessed upon the City of New York.

Senator Coggeshall—Making the price of illuminating gas in New York and Brooklyn $1.20 per thousand for the remainder of 1897, $1.15 for 1898, $1.10 for 1899, $1.05 for 1900, and $1 for the year 1901 and thereafter. Gas of the usual standard illuminating power must be furnished.

Senator Wieman—Providing for a change of grade on Atlantic Avenue, between Flatbush and Aikins Avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, and authorizing the municipality to expend one-half the sum of $25,000 for its share of the expense, the amount to be raised by the issue of bonds.

Senator Chahoon—Permitting the District Attorney of any county in which a capital or other important criminal action is to be tried to employ counsel to assist him in such trial at the cost of the county.

Senator Guy—Laying out St. James Place in New York City as a public field, and placing it under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks.

Senator Wieman—Permitting the City of Brooklyn to expend $1,000 to participate in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of Grant's tomb.

"BOODLE" NEEDED FOR A BILL.

Raines's Brother Makes a Statement Which Cuts Off His Argument.

ALBANY, March 2.—"Well-known lobbyists have advised the promoters of this bill that it would cost $30,000 to secure its enactment."

This was the statement made by William G. Raines, a brother of Senator John Raines, before the Cities Committee of the Senate this afternoon, when he appeared as an advocate of Senator Ford's bill, which provides that policemen heretofore dismissed from the force, and now on the pension roll, shall be placed upon the same basis as those now discharged. This bill, if passed, would allow them about $100 a year additional pension.

Mr. Raines was cut short in his argument by his reference to the corruption fund.

In executive session the committee decided to report the bill adversely.

An Adjournment Probable.

ALBANY, March 2.—It is likely that the Senate will adjourn from to-morrow until Friday. Nearly all of the Senators will leave town in the afternoon if such an adjournment be taken, and there would not be half a dozen members present at the Friday session.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

House Passes the Equal Taxation Bill and Advances the Bicycle Baggage Bill—Senate Recommits Railroad Commission Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—In the House to-day the Equal Taxation bill, providing that all real estate owned by railroads shall be taxed at local rates, came up on a second reading and was advanced to a third reading without debate or amendment.

The Housed passed the bill providing that bicycles may be left as security for the payment of any fine inflicted as a penalty for the violation of the bicycle ordinances of any town.

The Gledhill Bicycle Baggage bill, which is favored by the wheelmen of New Jersey and adjoining States, was placed on the calendar for a second reading.

The House Committee on Miscellaneous Business reported favorably the bill providing that unused portions of railroad tickets shall be redeemed at the office of the company issuing the same. An adverse minority report was defeated and the majority report was adopted.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Daly, recommitted the Railroad Commission bill. Mr. Daly's objection to the bill is that it wrests from local authorities control of their streets.

The Senate passed the following bills: Empowering the Deputy Surrogate to take such affidavits as the Surrogate may take; authorizing cities under the Martin act to sell lands bought by them for arrearages of taxes; providing for the continuance of Asbury Park officials elected March 9 in office till the new charter goes into effect five weeks hence; defining the limits of Asbury Park; incorporating Ocean City and fixing its boundaries.

Both houses adjourned until next Monday.

AMHERST ALUMNI DINNER

Addresses by President Gates, Gen. Wager Swayne, Prof. Todd, and Others at the Hotel Savoy.

COLLEGE IS REACHING OUT.

It Has a Professor in Athens, Had an Expedition in Japan, and Will Send a Representative to Russia to Study Geological Phenomena.

The Amherst Association of New York held its annual reunion and dinner at the Hotel Savoy last night. The banquet hall was comfortably filled, and presented a brilliant scene.

Col. Mason W. Tyler, '62, presided, and had with him as guests Dr. Merrill E. Gates, President of Amherst College, and Dr. Franklin H. Head of Chicago, both of whom made addresses, the latter taking the place of Judge W. W. Goodrich, '52. Gen. Wager Swayne represented Yale. The company at the tables included:

J. Howard Sweetser, G. Z. Batten, '57; the Rev. Dr. M. M. G. Dana, '59; Mason W. Tyler, Z. Edwards Lewis, R. P. Lincoln, '62; W. F. Merrill, '63; James L. Bishop, '65; Henry V. Pelton, H. L. Bridgman, '66; James D. Donnell, George F. Flechtner, '67; William A. Brown, C. F. Wells, E. W. Tyler, '68; William Reynolds Brown, S. H. Larned, '69; Hobart Cheeseman, Arthur R. Paine, E. K. Martin, G. R. Cuttings, W. H. Chickering, '71; Isaac N. Mills, D. G. T. Mussy, '74; A. E. Chapman, '75; F. L. Greene, '76; Nelson G. Green, A. DeW. Mason, '77; J. A. Sanders, Jesse F. Forbes, '78; Charles A. Terry, LeRoy W. Hubbard, '79; Joseph B. Bisbee, '80; W. H. Crittenden, Frank H. Parsons, Lawrence Abbott, J. F. Kemp, '81; William Travers Jerome, W. L. Savage, L. S. Judd, '82; A. D. Noyes, A. F. Cushman, H. Seymour Houghton, E. N. Blanke, '83; W. H. Wheeler, W. S. Buffum, J. H. Spafford, C. R. Hatheway, '84; W. Carroll Low, the Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, the Rev. J. C. Wilson, '85; Frank G. Wild, John A. Philbrick, W. T. Bliss, '86; M. G. Noyes, A. S. Bard, J. Ewing, '88; A. C. James, E. E. Jackson, '89; C. S. Whiteman, '90; A. M. Johnson, G. T. Pettengill, '92; E. B. Brooks, W. C. Breed, E. S. Jackson, G. B. Brooks, '93; S. P. Cushman, '94; J. A. Ransom, Jr.; W. S. Tyler, W. J. McArthur, '95; William D. Stiger, M. E. Gates, Jr., and G. Ernest Merriam, '96.

Address of President Gates.

A number of college songs were rendered, and one that was considered to have unusual merit, written by Richard Burton, '82, was read by the Chairman. The latter also made some happy allusions to college and army days in presenting President Gates. In the course of his remarks Dr. Gates said:

"Amherst College is this year reaching long arms to distant parts of the globe. The head of our Greek department, Prof. Sterrett, whose students at Amherst for the last two or three years have evinced such high and thorough scholarship in Greek as has not been seen in many years at the college, is this year resident professor at the American School at Athens.

"With one long arm thus stretched to the East, a year ago, by the generosity of one of its younger New York alumni, Amherst began to send out westward equipment and apparatus for the Amherst eclipse expedition to Japan.

A Guest of the Czar.

"With next Summer Amherst will stretch out another long arm, as Prof. Emerson goes as delegate from the American Association for the Advancement of Science to be the guest of the Czar of Russia in special geological expeditions to various parts of Russia, under the auspices of the World's Congress of Geologists."

He said since he became President of Amherst it had received gifts of $450,000, and with the Fayerweather legacy and Davenport legacy the amount received since July, 1890, will be considerably over $600,000.

"Especially does Amherst need at once," he continued, "a telescope and an astronomical observatory, which should cost $50,000; a suitable geological hall, which should cost as much; a building for the use of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a large alumni hall for commencement exercises, &c., which should be a noble building, commensurate with the reputation of the college."

Account of Prof. Todd's Expeditions.

Prof. David P. Todd gave an account of the five scientific expeditions of which he has had charge. Soon after leaving college he was sent by the United States Government to Texas to observe the total Solar eclipse of 1878. In 1882 the trustees of Lick Observatory invited him to direct the observations from Mount Hamilton of the transit of Venus Dec. 6. On this occasion the skies were cloudless, and the finest photographs of a transit ever made were then obtained. They were afterward used as part of the basis of the Government calculations for finding the distance on the sun.

In 1887 the National Academy of Sciences sent Prof. Todd to Japan to observe the total solar eclipse of Aug. 19, when the germ of his automatic system of instruments for such observations was first put into shape. On this occasion also he made an expedition to the summit of Japan's great sacred mountain, Fujisan, in the interest of the Boyden fund of Harvard College observatory for astronomical work at high elevations.

In 1889 he had charge of the United States Government expedition to the West Coast of Africa for a total eclipse, visiting, either going or coming, the Azores and Cape Verde Islands, the Gold coast, Cape Town, Saint Helena, Ascension, and Barbados, for experiments on the earth's gravity and magnetism. In 1896 he went again to Japan, where, from its most northern island, another eclipse was visible. This Amherst Eclipse Expedition was made possible through the generosity of D. Willis James and his son, Arthur Curtiss James, of this city, a Trustee and graduate, respectively, of Amherst College. Their yacht, the Coronet, was placed at Prof. Todd's disposal, and the party returned in November last.

Gen. Wager Swayne said: "To the citizen who loves his race the times are fraught with apprehension. The situation makes the existence of Amherst men a cause for rejoicing, for there is a growing tendency toward the destruction of civil institutions. It seems to me that what lies beyond us and the only hope that lies beyond is in the development of the true man, who can be left in perfect freedom in the surety that he will help his fellow man. There is a demand now for self-denying and fellow-helping manhood, and that is the spirit of Amherst College."

Speaking of Yale, he told a story about one of his sons who "flunked" in an examination in English composition.

"Why did you fail?" asked his mother. "You can write well enough."

"Because the question was 'What are your impressions of Yale?' and if I had answered it truthfully I should have been expelled."

Franklin Head spoke for Hamilton College.

The following officers were elected: President—William Ives Washburn; Vice President—Herbert L. Bridgman; Secretary and Treasurer—Curtis R. Hatheway. These gentlemen, with Mason W. Tyler and Willard H. Wheeler, constitute the Executive Committee.

Fires of Strange Origin.

Fire Marshal Mitchell, who, aided by the Police Department, has been investigating the question of rapidly multiplying fires on the west side, declared yesterday that arrests of suspected originators are probable, and that, too, at an early date. In the brief space of time from Monday forenoon until early Tuesday morning five fires caused alarm and damage. The first was at 212 West Twenty-second Street, the second at 500 West Fifty-eighth Street, the third at 925 Eighth Avenue, the fourth at 881 Tenth Avenue. In this instance the gas pipe in a basement room, filled with firewood, had been cut off, and the gas ignited. The fifth fire followed close on the heels of the fourth, at 932 Eighth Avenue, where the wood boxes in the cellar had apparently been set on fire. Chief Gicquel, who answered all these alarms, stated that all the fires were of peculiar origin.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

DEATH OF RUIZ IN CUBA

Report by Secretary Olney on the Subject Sent to the Senate Yesterday.

CORRESPONDENCE WITHHELD.

An Investigation of the Case to be Made by the Spanish Government—Consul General Lee Invited to Participate.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Olney to-day responded to the Senate's resolution for the correspondence in the Ruiz case by sending an abstract of the matter, declining to send the full correspondence on the ground that it "would not seem to be in the public interest." The abstract furnished by the State Department shows the following facts:

Richard Ruiz was a native-born Cuban and came to this country during the progress of the Cuban insurrection which terminated in 1878. He received his final papers as a naturalized citizen in January, 1880, in Philadelphia. Immediately after he returned to Cuba, entered upon the practice of dentistry, married, and reared a family, and resided there permanently and continuously ever after.

He was arrested Feb. 4 and thrown into prison on the charge of participation in the capture and robbery of a railroad train. His arrest was reported to this Government by telegraph on the same day, and until the 17th nothing more was heard of the case by the department, which assumed that it was being attended to by the Consulate in the regular course; that at the end of seventy-two hours the prisoner would either be put communicado, or, if not, that a proper demand for such relief would be made; and that if such demand were made and were not successful, the department would at once be notified. No measures of the sort were taken, however, though the prisoner remained incommunicado, and on the 17th the Consulate reported to the department that Ruiz had been found dead in his cell under circumstances which justified and led to a demand for immediate investigation.

The Consul General reported that Ruiz was kept 315 hours in a small, closed, and most filthy cell, three by five feet, having a rough stone floor, with no window and only a six-inch square opening in the door for the admission of food, which aperture was kept shut except when used; that no one was allowed to see him; that he died from neglect and violence; that he became deranged; that an autopsy showed severe contusions on the top of his head; that he died from congestion of the brain; that there was no fracture of the skull; but that all knowledge was confined to officials, and it was difficult to ascertain the facts.

Secretary Olney then quotes the report of the Acting Governor General of Cuba, to show that Ruiz was kept in a large, roomy cell, lighted and ventilated; that he had an easy chair and mattress, sheets, pillows, &c.; that a blow being heard in his room on the 15th, he was found very much excited, with a contusion on the head, and was at once removed to a better room, where he could more easily be watched, and placed under medical treatment; that on the 17th he was found by an attendant in the act of butting his head against the grating of the door, and, though quieted by the attendant, shortly after died; that an autopsy being held, the physicians present concurred in the opinion that death ensued from cerebral congestion, not induced by the wound on the head, which was superficial, and that the prisoner's treatment during confinement was most considerate and better than in the cases of other prisoners, an attendant going to his room whenever called for.

Secretary Olney says that the conclusions of the official representatives of the two Governments being thus radically conflicting, another open and thorough investigation seemed to this Government indispensable. In this view the Spanish Government concurred.

Continuing, Mr. Olney then says: "Until the results of the full investigation thus agreed upon by the two Governments shall have been reached, what further steps should be taken in the matter by the United States cannot, of course, be determined. The inquiry should be set on foot and completed with all possible dispatch, and it would seem to be wise that the Consul General of the United States should be provided with the best legal assistance available, not only in this country, but in Havana. Meanwhile, and pending the proposed investigation—which is not unlikely to excite local feeling, and which should not be embarrassed or defeated by any forestalling or perverting of testimony—the publication of the correspondence on the subject between this department and the Consul General at Havana would not seem to be in the public interest."

THE CANADIAN PRIESTS.

Archbishop Begin Starts for Rome to Discuss Their Troubles with the Dominion Government.

MONTREAL, March 2.—Developments in the fight between the Laurier Government and the Roman Catholic hierachy in Quebec are transpiring rapidly. Last night, suddenly, Archbishop Begin, coadjuter to his Eminence Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec, left for New York, whence he sailed for Rome to-day. To-night, it is announced, on what appears to be excellent authority, that the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor General in the Dominion Cabinet, will follow the Archbishop to Rome at once, sailing from New York on Saturday next.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, it will be remembered, only last week returned from a visit to Rome, where he had gone to make complaints to the Holy See of the acts of the Quebec clergy in the late elections, at the Archbishop's palace here, and in ecclesiastical circles elsewhere in the province. Nothing is pretended to be known of the objects or cause of Mgr. Begin's visit. It is even stated that the newspaper announcements were the first knowledge had of his departure. It is certain, however, that the visit has to do with the investigation of the Canadian clergy now under way at Rome. Whether the Archbishop has received a summons from Rome, or goes on his own invitation to look after the interests of the clergy in the case, can, of course, only be surmised.

News reached here to-day that still another French Catholic newspaper has been put under the ban, at least as far as the Diocese of Chicoutimi is concerned. The paper now interdicted is Le Soleil, the successor of L'Electeur, which latter was placed under the ban in January last, and thereby obliged to suspend publication. The interdiction is in the form of a confidential letter addressed to all the curés of the archdiocese, and though dated Feb. 1, knowledge of its existence has only now leaked out. The circular is as follows:

(Confidential Circular to the Clergy.)
Bishop's Palace,
Chicoutimi, Feb. 1, 1897.

Beloved Brethren: The Soleil, a paper substituted for The Electeur, being animated by the same spirit and even teaching the same errors as the condemned paper, merits the same condemnation as that already conveyed in the pastoral letter of the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec. You shall, therefore, interdict its perusal to your penitents in the same manner, under the same penalties, and by following the same instructions as I have given as regards The Patrie and The Cultivateur.

Believe me to be, yours most devotedly,
M. E., Bishop of Chicoutimi.

Senior Evening School Exercises.

The closing exercises of the Senior Evening School were held last evening in Grammar School No. 58, at 321 West Fifty-second Street. Solos, recitations, and choruses were on an interesting programme. After the exercises books and other prises were bestowed on the pupils.

THE POLICE JUSTICE BILL

Law Legislating the Judges Out of Office Declared Constitutional.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISION.

A Final Ruling on the Three Test Cases Brought Before the Highest Tribunal in the State—The Effect of the Ruling.

ALBANY, March 2.—The Court of Appeals has decided that the law of 1895 legislating the New York City Police Justices out of office is Constitutional.

There were three appeals in the New York Police Justices' case, and all were argued together. The title of the first action was Joseph Koch, appellant, against the Mayor, &c., of New York, as respondent. The appeal was from a final judgment entered May 22, 1896, sustaining a demurrer interposed by the defendant to plaintiff's complaint and dismissing the complaint with costs. Twenty days were given to the plaintiff within which to amend his complaint. The demurrer was on the ground that facts set forth in the complaint did not constitute a cause of action.

Koch was appointed a Police Justice of the City of New York on Jan. 4, 1893, for a term of ten years, but the office to which he was appointed was abolished and his tenure thereof abridged by an act of the Legislature passed in 1895, which provided among other things that from and after midnight of June 30, 1895, the office of Police Justice in the City of New York should be abolished, and all power, authority, duties, and jurisdiction then vested in the Police Justices should cease. Koch insisted that the act was unconstitutional in so far as it purported to abolish the office of Police Justice, and he brought action to recover $2,000, which he claimed was due him for his salary for the three months ending Oct. 1, 1895. Justice Beekman sustained the demurrer, and the Appellate Division affirmed this judgment.

Koch continued to hold office pending the determination of the suit, and, as a result, a suit was brought against him by one William T. Stetson, Jr., who was arrested on a warrant issued by Koch on Oct. 22, 1895. Stetson brought an action against the Police Justice to recover $10,000 for his alleged illegal act, and was awarded a verdict for $894.25 damages and costs, which verdict the Appellate Division sustained, and the defendant appealed to the Court of Appeals.

The third cause was in the matter of the application of John Quinn for a writ of habeas corpus. Quinn was arrested on Oct. 22, 1895, on a warrant issued by John J. Ryan, who was also a Police Justice, subject to the act of 1895. When Quinn was sent to prison, awaiting trial, Justice Gaynor granted a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Ryan had no jurisdiction. The Appellate Division concurred in this judgment, and appeal was taken to the highest court.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the above three appeals affirms the judgment, with costs, in both the Koch and Stetson cases, and in the Quinn case, the order of the lower court is affirmed, with costs. The effect of the decisions is to declare that the law legislating out of office the fifteen Police Justices who were serving in New York City in 1895 was Constitutional. These Justices each received a salary of $8,000, and many of them had within the previous two or three years been appointed by a Democratic Mayor for terms of ten years. The law of 1895 legislated these Police Justices out of office, to take effect June 30 of that year, and Mayor Strong was authorized to, and did, appoint nine Police Magistrates and four Judges of the Special Sessions, at a salary of $7,000 each, to take the place of the Police Justices.

Justice Vann wrote the opinion in each of these cases, in which all the Judges concur.

COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB.

Election of Officers and Fixing of the Regatta Dates.

The Columbia Yacht Club held its thirteenth annual meeting at the Marlborough Hotel last night. Owing to the fact that many members of the club had gone to Washington, the attendance was not as large as usual. After the business session the club adjourned to partake of a luncheon.

The election of officers resulted in the following choice: Commodore—J. Frank Hitchcock of the sloop Sygnet; Vice Commodore—Walter Luttgen steamer Linta; Rear Commodore—W. Dixon Ellis, naphtha launch Rambler; Secretary—George Parkhill; Treasurer—Joseph A. Weaver; Measurer—Alexander F. Martin, sloop Voleur de Lys; Fleet Surgeon—Henry Griswold, M. D., sloop Venture. District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott, Charles L. Weber, Dr. J. L. Hiller, and George W. Taylor were elected as members of the Board of Trustees for the two-year terms.

It was voted to hold the annual regatta on the Hudson June 19, one week before the Harvard-Cornell-Yale boat race. The yachts will go into commission on May 8, when a planked shad dinner will be given at the clubhouse. The regatta this year will not be an open event.

Commodore Hitchcock stated that the bridge at the boathouse, Eighty-sixth Street, North River, had been completed, and that now it is possible for steamboats and yachts to land there. Heretofore there has been no safe landing in the North River for either yachts or steamboats.

Thompson of Princeton the Coach.

CHICAGO, March 2.—S. H. Thompson, Jr., of the class of '97, at Princeton University, and a member of last year's victorious football team, has been appointed head coach of the Northwestern football team for the coming Fall. Mr. Thompson will assume the duties of coach of Van Doozer's men on Sept. 14. "Shi" Thompson, as he is known among his classmates, is 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighs 175 pounds. He stands well in his class, and has held the boxing championship ever since he entered Princeton. He will make his home in Chicago with his brother, Dr. W. M. Thompson.

BROKER J. W. PARKER KILLED.

Struck by a Train as He Was Crossing the Tracks at Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., March 2.—J. W. Parker, a broker, doing business at 66 New Street, New York City, was instantly killed at the Highland Avenue station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, in Orange, this evening.

He had stepped from a westbound train, and, while crossing the tracks, was struck by an eastbound train.

Mr. Parker was fifty-five years old and lived with his son-in law, Robert G. Moran, on Tremont Place.

EDITOR SWALLOW'S PRAYER.

After Making It He Refuses to Give Any Testimony.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 2.—Dr. S. C. Swallow, editor of The Methodist, who is under bail for a hearing on several charges of libel preferred by State officials, was summoned this morning to tell what he knew about the burning of the Capitol.

He asked permission to open the proceedings with prayer, in which he implored Divine guidance for the committee in the making of history. Then he refused to testify, on the score that several libel suits are pending against him, and he did not desire to give any testimony.

Don't Give Way to Despair,
Although you have suffered for a long time from malaria, dyspepsia, kidney trouble, nervousness, or biliousness. Know that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has cured worse cases than yours, and is potent to help you as it has helped hosts of others. But always remember that trite saying, "Delays are dangerous." Mole hills grow to be mountains in consequence of disregarding it. Check disease at the outset with this incomparable defensive medicine.

PERCY-GRAY LAW UPHELD

Racing Under Its Provisions Sanctioned by the Court of Appeals of the State.

SPORT MAY GO ON AS USUAL.

No Gambling and No Lottery in Racing for Stakes and Purses—Complete Victory for the Jockey Club in De Lacy Suits.

Racing men in the city were made happy yesterday by decisions handed down by the Court of Appeals in the cases against Samuel R. Lawrence, one-time President of the Westchester Racing Association, and Joseph Sturgis, a clerk for Orlando A. Jones, a bookmaker. Both these men were arrested nearly a year ago, during the progress of a race meeting at Morris Park, confessedly at the instance of one Peter De Lacy, proprietor of several poolrooms in the city, and who had for some time been fighting the racing associations because they had attempted to close the city poolrooms in the interest of the bookmakers at the race tracks.

Mr. Lawrence was charged with "contriving and maintaining a lottery," which the Withers Stakes was called for the purposes of this test case. He was also charged with maintaining a nuisance, and with conducting bookmaking and pooliselling. A test case was made, and the point in the Lawrence case was as to whether racing for a purse or stake was gambling under the Constitutional inhibition, and the conduct of a race meeting the maintenance of a lottery. The contention of the defendants was that under the so-called Percy-Gray law of 1895 he conducted a perfectly legitimate business. All the lower courts held that he was so doing, and with these decisions the Appellate Court agrees.

Joseph Sturgis, who was Jones's clerk, kept a record of the bets that Jones made with his acquaintances. This was all that was proved against him in the Essex Market Police Court, where the case was first heard before Magistrate Crane. The defense was that this record did not constitute the exchange of any token or wager or any form of bookmaking as against the Constitutional prohibition. Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court, and subsequently the Appellate Division of the court, held that there had been no bookmaking indulged in by Sturgis, which decision the Court of Appeals now affirms.

The opinion was at once jumped at that the decisions sustained the constitutionality of the Percy-Gray law as a whole. This is going a bit further than the courts have done, but the decisions are satisfactory to the managers of the racing associations. The conservative men who fully appreciate just what the decisions mean are perfectly satisfied, as all their plans for the coming season are made so that the decisions will not interfere with these plans until some further attack is made on the law. The decisions permit racing for stakes and purses that are not purely gambling wagers, and seemingly permit the system of betting on races as it was carried on last year, without the passing of any record of a bet made between the parties to the wager. Members of The Jockey Club and of the several racing associations were rejoicing last evening, being satisfied that there would be no such interference with racing and betting on them as there was at intervals last year. Vice Chairman James R. Keene and Secretary F. K. Sturgis of The Jockey Club expressed themselves as fully satisfied with the situation under the decisions, which were just what they had expected them to be.

POINTS OF THE DECISIONS.

Why There is no Violation of the Constitutional Prohibitions.

ALBANY, March 2.—The gist of the decisions in the two racing law cases handed down to-day, both written by Judge Martin and concurred in by the full court, are as follows:

In the Lawrence case, the first contention of the appellant was that the race in question was in violation of the law against lotteries, Chapter 8 of the Penal Code. The court holds that "the relator was guilty of no offense under the statute," and explains: "A race or other contest is by no means a lottery simply because its result is uncertain, or because it may be affected by things unforeseen and accidental. When this statute against lotteries was passed, the Legislature not only defined the meaning of the term, which cannot be fairly said to include a test of speed or endurance of horses for prizes or premiums, but it at the same time passed a statute relating to the racing of horses, which shows that such a contest was not intended to be included among the offenses which should be punishable under the statute against lotteries."

The Court tersely states that there was no evidence at all to show that Mr. Lawrence was guilty of either bookmaking or poolselling, and so dismisses that question.

On the question submitted as to whether the races held "constituted gambling within the provisions of the Constitution of the State," the Court holds emphatically that they do not. The authorization of racing under Chapter 570 of the Laws of 1895, (the Percy-Gray law,) the Court holds, is sufficient to permit racing for moneys contributed from a fund furnished by the association conducting and managing the sport, even though a part of the money is contributed by participating horse owners, without a violation of the gaming laws. Judge Martin says:

"There is a plain and obvious distinction between a race for a prize or premium contributed in that manner and a race where the stake is contributed by the participants alone, and the successful contestant is to have the fund thus created. The latter is a race for the mere bet or wager, while the former is for a prize offered by one not a party to the contest."

He quotes from Judge Folger's decision in the case of Harris vs. White, and upholds that as good law on the point, holding that "if the doctrine contended for by the appellant is sustained, it would seem to follow that the farmer, the mechanic, or the stock breeder who attends his town, county, or State fair, and exhibits the products of his farm, his shop, or his stable, in competition with his neighbors or others, for purses or premiums offered by the association, would become a participant in a crime, and the officers offering such premium would become guilty of gambling under the provisions of the Constitution relating to that subject." The cases, he holds to be perfect parallels.

In conclusion he says: "Nor can it be held that the relator was guilty of a crime under the provisions of Section 352 of the Penal Code. That section prohibits racing for a stake, bet, or reward, except as allowed by special law. That Chapter 570 is a special law, within the meaning of that section, we have no doubt. It is manifest that such racing was not intended to be entirely prohibited by this statute, as it plainly indicates that the Legislature contemplated the existence or passage of special laws pertaining to races for stakes or rewards."

In the Sturgess case the Court holds "there was no evidence before the Magistrate upon which the relator could be properly held for the offense of poolselling. * * * Plainly he was not keeping or abetting a gaming establishment or guilty of violating any of the provisions of Section 348 of the Penal Code, which forbids the keeping of such establishments. Nor do we think he was engaged in bookmaking or poolselling, which is made a crime by Section 351, unless, possibly, to the modified extent described in Section 17, as recording a bet or wager, for which the forfeiture of an amount equal to the value of the money or property wagered is the penalty prescribed. If the acts which he performed were only such as fell within the provisions of the latter section, whether denominated bookmaking or making a record of a bet, is of little moment. If it be held that they constitute what might be called bookmaking, yet, as they consisted only of the acts mentioned in that section and are punishable as therein provided to the exclusion of any other penalty or punishment, they are excepted from the operation of Section 351 of the Penal Code, as that section expressly excepts from the punishment thereby provided for all the offenses mentioned, whenever another penalty is provided by law."

As to the validity of Section 17, (suspending the provision of the Penal Code and providing for the recovery of a wager by civil process against the bookmaker,) the Court holds it to be valid. Judge Martin writes:

"It is not within the province of this court to declare that Section 17 is in contravention of the Constitution for the reason that it does not deem the provision adopted appropriate or sufficient to prevent such offenses. The Constitution in express terms reposed in the Legislature the power and imposed upon it the duty of passing such laws, thus clothing it with the right to consider and determine for itself what laws were appropriate and should be passed to carry it into effect. That the law under consideration is, in a sense, appropriate to accom

WANAMAKER'S

GOOD MORNING.

Let us tell you to-day's Store News.

—CHINAWARE. A commanding statement. Elegant English decorated Porcelain Dinner Sets, 3 varieties; *only one set each;* original prices, $70 and $85; to close to-day they are reduced to $25.

Charles Field Haviland's Limoges China Dinner Sets, flower decorations, 124 pieces; were recently $30, later $25, reduced to $16.

Other bargains are:

Crown Austrian China Dinner Sets, pink flower decorations, 112 pieces, $16.

American decorated Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, $5.50 and $8.50; 113 pieces, $12 and $13.50.

These chances are peculiar and un usual. They cannot be repeated. Only immediate selection will secure the advantage of this opportunity.

—UPHOLSTERY ATTRACTIONS continue: Lace Curtain bargains that you have never yet seen matched for cheapness. Scotch Nottingham at $1.25; Irish Point, stylish, $3.75; very elegant Arabian, Marie Antoinette and Renaissance, ecru, white and ivory, $7.50 to $75 a pair. Strange trade freaks make these prices possible. If the exceptional character of the offering is appreciated the lots will close quickly.

French Cotton Tapestries, 50c.

Plain Colored Sheila Silk Curtains, several shades, $15.

Embossed, Damask Style, Velour Curtains, $7.50.

New stuffs that are very rich have just been added—many at very low prices.

—ART SQUARES are an important feature in our Carpet Store. Every grade, from the "two-ply" in neat colorings, to the Itstakhr and Kashgan in Oriental figures and colorings. Something new—the Wood Fibre Squares or Rugs, for Summer furnishings. 6x9 feet, $5; 9x12 feet, $10.

—FURNITURE. Bed Room, Dining Room and Parlor Suits at a saving of a third. Library Book Cases at $5 to $367. Desirable shapes at bargain prices.

—HUCK TOWELS. A large purchase from the famed Hillsborough Co. of Ireland, just received. 20c, 25c and 30c each. Greater Towel values we have not been able to offer in years.

—TABLE LINENS. Some extraordinary value-giving in Table Cloths and Napkins. Also some left-over pieces of Table Linen by the yard at very little prices. None but *pure* Linens here.

—WOMEN'S DRESSING SACKS. Of white Lawn, carefully made and neatly trimmed, 65c to $3.50—all very cheap.

—WOMEN'S HOUSE CAPES. Of French Flannel, pink, blue and red; silk embroidered edges; $1 and $1.50.

—WOMEN'S HOSIERY. Cotton, fast black, plain and ribbed, 3 pairs for 50c.

JOHN WANAMAKER

PAYMASTER CORWINE GONE.

He Cashed a Check for $5,000 at Newport and Disappeared—His Accounts Short.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Paymaster John Corwine, United States Navy, stationed at Newport, R. I., has absconded, taking his checkbook with him. This statement is made on the authority of the Navy Department. Yesterday afternoon Paymaster Corwine cashed a check for $5,000 and then left Newport. An investigation of his accounts shows that he is between $5,000 and $10,000 short, exclusive of the amount of yesterday's check.

The account of the Paymaster came under suspicion recently, and Pay Director Casper Schenck, General Inspector of the Pay Corps, was sent to Newport to investigate. His inquiry shows a shortage between the amounts given. Capt. Wallace, the Commandant of the Newport Naval Station, telegraphed the Navy Department to-day of Corwine's disappearance and the facts discovered concerning his accounts. Immediate action was taken by Secretary Herbert. He sent telegraph instructions to the Sub-Treasury at Boston and to the Treasury at Washington to stop payment on checks signed by Corwine, and also telegraphed to police authorities to endeavor to intercept him.

Corwine stands No. 33 on the list of Paymasters, and has the relative rank of Lieutenant. He was appointed an Assistant Paymaster in the naval service from Ohio, March 3, 1879, by President Hayes, became a Passed Assistant Paymaster Nov. 2, 1885, and a full-fledged Paymaster Jan. 9, 1895. He has had ten years and ten months sea service. His last cruise expired in November, 1896, and on the 26th of that month he was assigned to the exceedingly desirable position of Paymaster at Newport.

Arbitration in the Cheek Case.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Ambassador Bayard cabled Secretary Olney to-day, announcing the selection of the British Chief Justice Hannon, at Shanghai, as the arbitrator in the Cheek case, the cause of controversy between the United States and Siam.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Ideal Designs

Maple Bedroom Suits, $39.00.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Monetary Conference Bill with the House Amendments Is Passed by the Senate.

NIGHT SESSIONS ARE HELD.

The House Resents the Senate's Attempt to Control the Inaugural Ceremonies—The Bill to Discourage Prizefighting—Conferences Ordered.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate to-day concurred in the House amendments to the Monetary Conference bill, but not until several silver Senators had expressed their views. Mr. Dubois of Idaho declared his conviction that the only way to reach an international agreement was for this Nation to stand out, as in 1776, and declare its intention to regulate its own affairs.

Mr. Dubois argued that the bill seemed to be a political proposition and nothing else. All admitted that nothing could be done in an international conference without the consent of England. He should vote for the bill, and hoped that it would avail; but he was convinced that Republicans did not intend to, and would not accomplish anything by the bill. It was "playing politics" and nothing else.

The Situation in England.

Mr. Dubois read extracts from a letter received by him recently from Mr. Moreton Frewen of London, stating that the movement in England for currency reform was apparently hopeless and headless; that even Balfour seemed to regard the opposition to it within the Cabinet and in the "city" as quite invincible; and that the prospect for international action depended entirely on whether some country could be found brave enough to put its foot down.

"The only way," Mr. Dubois continued, "to reach an international agreement is for this Nation to stand out, as in 1776, and say 'We will regulate our own affairs.' Whenever we do that the European nations will, in my judgment, sue for an international monetary conference. If not, they will lose the trade of the world."

Talking of the silver Senators, Mr. Dubois said that they had left their Republican friends for good. "Do not," said he, addressing the Republican side of the chamber, "lay the flattering unction to your souls that they will come back. Ten of your party will come to us for one of us that will go to you, so long as you adhere to the gold standard, You will fool nobody by your pretended international agreement. You will fool nobody any more by planks in your platform. The issue is squarely joined, and you must meet it squarely. I mean that you must declare for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. And when your tariff fails and prosperity does not return, then you will be brought face to face with this question, and in my judgment the result will crush you out as a party."

Silver Men's Views.

Mr. Cannon (Sil., Utah,) called for the reading of the House amendment, which provides for sending special envoys to European nations to seek for an international agreement through diplomatic negotiations, and when it was read he declared that the adoption of that amendment would be an official confession of the absolute failure of Senator Wolcott's mission. If the Senate bill was, as some people suggested, nonsense, it came back from the House "costly nonsense." In conclusion he said that the next Administration would be, so far as the money question was concerned, the same as if Grover Cleveland had been elected for a third term.

Mr. Teller's Views.

Mr. Teller (Silver, Col.,) said that the only result of the bill would be to convince the American people that bimetallism could not be secured by international agreement. It was beyond the bounds of reason to hope or expect that Great Britain would change her attitude on the money question—that attitude which she had maintained since 1816, and which she was of late more determined than ever to maintain. He did not care to occupy the time of the Senate in discussing the question now, but he would discuss it in the next session. He did not propose to let the question die, for it was the greatest question that the American people ever had to consider. In order to have a successful monetary conference there would have to be preliminary diplomatic negotiations.

The New Administration.

A Republican Administration was coming into power, and it was known who its Secretary of State and its Secretary of the Treasury were to be. Their selection indicated the policy of the Administration. There was no reason to suppose that the Secretary of State (Mr. Sherman) would enter into arrangements for the purpose of restoring bimetallism. Nor was there any reason to suppose that the new Secretary of the Treasury had any sympathy with an international agreement. There was no reason to suppose that the President-elect had any sympathy with it. No one could find an utterance of his after the nomination which indicated that he was friendly to it. His statements from his cottage porch indicated that he had gone over to the gold standard in earnest, and would there remain.

"We are about to inaugurate a President with the pomp and splendor of monarchy," Mr. Teller continued. "We have been told that there is nothing in the history of the country to compare with it. There will be a grand and magnificent display. I do not complain of that. I think that when the Executive of seventy million people is inducted into power and office there should be something more than the ordinary conditions and observances. But it will be painful to those who witness it and who will realize that on that day there will be more idle Americans hunting food and hunting work than at any other time in the history of this Republic—that there are more men, women, and children supported by charity to-day than at any other time in the history of the country."

Mr. Morgan's Protest.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) said that as he would be perhaps the only Senator voting against the bill it was proper that he should state his reasons for doing so. The United States, he said, might as well surrender its power to make war and peace into the hands of Great Britain as to surrender its power to coin money and declare its value. Nothing could come of the bill, and even if an international agreement came out of it he would oppose it.

Mr. Mantle (Rep., Mon.,) declared himself heartily in favor of every effort to bring about an international agreement for bimetallism, although his honest conviction told him that the effort would be futile.

The vote was then taken, and the House amendments were concurred in without a division. The bill now goes to the President for his action.

The Bond Issues.

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.,) moved to take up the resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the issue and sale of bonds.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) stated that a subcommittee of the Finance Committee had gone to New York last Summer to carry out a similar investigation, and had reported the testimony taken, and that that report contained all the information that the resolution of the Senator from Kansas sought. When the sub-committee put the questions to Mr. Morgan and Mr. Belmont as to their profit, and as to the persons to whom the bonds were sold, they absolutely refused to answer those questions. All other points of the inquiry had been fully answered. The sub-committee reported to the full Finance Committee the refusal of Messrs. Morgan and Belmont, but the Finance Committee had never acted on that report.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) asked why Messrs. Morgan and Belmont had not been arraigned for contempt of the Senate.

Mr. Vest explained that that power applied only when the investigation was carried on in the District of Columbia. These witnesses, however, had appeared before the committee in New York. The sub-committee had reported the facts to the full committee and had asked for its decision, but no decision was ever made. After some further discussion, the matter went over without action.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish quarantine inspection stations to prevent the introduction of the bubonic plague was passed.

Mr. Quay's Complaint.

Senator Quay complained that the record showed the confirmation of the nominations of a number of Pennsylvania Postmasters, which nominations had not been confirmed. Other Senators said the nominations had been confirmed and the announcement properly had been printed, though Mr. Quay had moved to reconsider.

The Fortifications bill, appropriating $9,717,141, was passed without a word of discussion, except a short speech from Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) criticising the fact that the fortifications, on whose efficient arming some $36,000,000 have been spent, are left practically without garrisons, and that there are no men trained as artillerists to manage the splendid steel guns provided by the liberality of Congress.

The remainder of the day's session was occupied by the General Deficiency bill, which appropriates $10,334,939, nearly two millions more than was in the bill as it passed the House. At 6:30 a recess was taken until 8 P. M.

The Night Session.

When the Senate resumed its session at 8 o'clock the House bill imposing heavier penalties for mutilating coins was taken from the calendar and passed. It increases the penalty from two to five years' imprisonment, and makes unlawful the attempt to pass, the importation of, and the possession of mutilated domestic and foreign coin with the intent to defraud, as well as the mere act of mutilation.

The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was rejected and a new conference ordered.

Consideration of the General Deficiency bill was resumed, the pending amendment being to strike out the provision to pay the Southern Pacific Railway $1,310,427.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) made a severe arraignment of President Huntington of the Southern Pacific Company. He said that the commission to investigate the Pacific Railroads unearthed many frauds, and that Mr. Huntington in his sworn testimony showed the truth of these conclusions. He asserted that the claim of $1,310,427 allowed by the Court of Claims had been paid forty times over in the obligations of C. P. Huntington and the Central Pacific, which names were both synonymous with the Southern Pacific Company.

After a long debate, a substitute for the pending amendment to strike out was adopted, providing that the money be retained in the Treasury until the final adjustment of the debts of the Pacific Railroads.

Amendments were adopted to pay A. H. Herr of the District of Columbia $17,288 for occupancy of Herr's Island during the war, and to pay the Trustees of Newberry (S. C.) College $15,000 for use of property during the war.

The Deficiency bill was then passed, and at 12:25 A. M. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE FEELS SLIGHTED.

Will Investigate the Action of the Senate in Taking Charge of the Inauguration Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The old controversy between the Senate and House over the matter of the control of ceremonies in connection with the inauguration of the President came to the surface in the House this morning.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Rules, directing that committee to investigate and report by what authority the inaugural stand was being erected wholly in front of the Senate wing of the Capitol, a departure from the invariable usage since the building was erected, and also to inquire and report whether or not the House had any control over the inaugural ceremonies.

The Naval and District of Columbia Appropriation bills were received from the Senate. The House voted to non-concur in the amendments made by that body, and asked for a conference.

When the House convened for Tuesday's session Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) in accordance with the promise made some days ago, replied to the strictures passed upon Justice Shiras by Messrs. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) and De Armond (Dem., Mo.) in connection with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the income tax case. He asserted that the record of the case gave no ground for the charge that Justice Shiras had changed his mind, and that it showed that Justice Brown had.

Messrs. McMillin and De Armond refused to accept the statements of Mr. Dalzell, and reaffirmed the charges.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for a settlement by suit or compromise of the claims of the United States against various States on account of defaulted interest on Indian trust funds was defeated.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., Ill.,) endeavored to bring up the bill prohibiting the transmission of papers containing illustrated accounts of prizefights, but the House voted, 72 to 33, to take a recess.

The Night Session.

At the night session of the House the President's veto of the Immigration bill was received and made the special order for 1 o'clock to-morrow.

A partial congerence report on the Sundry Civil bill was presented and agreed to. The House voted to insist upon its disagreement to the remaining Senate amendments, except a number on which members asked a separate vote. All the Senate public building amendments were non-concurred in, except in the case of Topeka, Kansas, where the amount was reduced from $100,000 to $35,000.

For the amendment of the Senate restoring to the public domain the thirteen forest reservations in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and South Dakota, comprising over 21,000,000 acres, set apart by Executive proclamation last week, a substitute was agreed to giving the President authority to modify any order setting apart forest reservations, so as to correct any mistake that may have been made in alignment or description.

The House further insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendments reducing appropriations for river and harbor improvements.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Minority Report Criticises the Commission Plan.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A minority report has been made by four members of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds on the Senate bill to provide for a Custom House in New York City.

The report was written by Mr. White of Illinois, and is also signed by Mr. Abbott of Texas, Mr. Henry of Indiana, and Mr. Hyde of Washington.

It refers to the provision in the Senate bill for two additional Commissioners, Edward F. Brown and Hugh J. Grant. No reason, it says, is set forth for these additional Commissioners, who are regarded as an additional objection to the whole scheme of a commission.

The report criticises the amendment to the first section of the bill, that the building must be completed within six years, and that the Commissioners shall give a bond of $250,000 for the faithful performance of their duties. "It is only necessary to say," the report adds, "that this proviso is crude, ill-digested, and cannot be enforced."

The report shows that Secretaries Manning, Windom, and Fairchild, as well as President Arthur and Collector Magone, favored the Bowling Green site.

In view of these facts, the report deprecates the suggestion of changing the previous legislation on this subject.

SUGAR BOUNTY TO BE PAID.

Conference Agreement on the Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The conferrees on the Sundry Civil bill reached a partial agreement to night, in which the following important items were agreed to as inserted by the Senate: Penitentiary at Walla Walla, Washington, to cost $25,000; expenses of International Red Cross Conference at Vienna, $2,000; extra month's pay for Congressional employes; additional accommodations for insane patients from National Soldiers' Homes at Government Hospital for the Insane, at Washington, $75,000; establishing branch hydrographic offices at Duluth, Sault Ste. Marie, and Buffalo; lighthouses on New Haven (Conn.,) Breakwater, West Bank, N. Y., and Orient Point, N. Y.; light vessel for Overfalls Shoal, Delaware Bay; tidal indicator, San Francisco Harbor; fish hatchery in New Hampshire.

The following items inserted by the Senate were stricken out: Purchase of California State Fish Hatchery; to continue the inquiry into the progress made in the manufacture of beet sugar.

Of the 192 amendments made by the Senate the conferrees disposed of 114, recommending that the House agree to amendments amounting to $451,735, and that the Senate secede from amendments amounting to $208,849.

Among the items still in dispute are those for a new revenue cutter to be stationed at New York; increasing the appropriation for the Omaha Exposition from $200,000 to $275,000; to divide the customs collection district of Vermont; to restore to the public domain lands set apart for forest reservations; electric lighting in the District of Columbia; appropriating $150,000 for a survey for deep waterways; $50,000 for Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, and a large number of river and harbor and public building items.

The House subsequently voted to accept the Senate amendment making payment for claims for sugar bounty under the McKinley law amounting to $1,085,000.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Overworked? TRY VIN MARIANI (MARIANI WINE) The Ideal French Tonic FOR BODY AND BRAIN

Since 1863, Endorsed by Medical Faculty

immediate lasting efficacious agreeable

San Pedro Harbor Favored.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Deep Water Harbor Commission, Admiral John G. Walker, Chairman, appointed to locate a deep-water harbor in Southern California, has submitted its report to the Secretary of War.

The board reports in favor of San Pedro as the location for a deep water harbor to be used for commerce and for refuge. The board estimates the cost of the breakwater at San Pedro Harbor at $2,901,787.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President to-night signed these acts:

Authorizing the appointment of receivers of National banks, and for other purposes.

Granting the right of way through the Fort Spokane military reservation in the State of Washington to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company.

ENACTING THE COMMANDMENTS

A Kansas Scheme to Secure Their Enforcement.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 2.—Representative Walters (Pop.) to-day introduced a bill to enact the Ten Commandments into law. Each Commandment is a section of the bill, and the demand for such enactment is recited as follows:

"Whereas, The men of the present generation have become scoffers, and

"Whereas, They have strayed from the religion of the fathers; and

"Whereas, They no longer live in the fear of God; and

"Whereas, Having no fear of punishment beyond the grave, they wantonly violate the law given to the world from Mount Sinai, &c."

"Women," the author of the resolution says, "live in the fear of God, but men must be curbed, hence the provisions only apply to the latter." Then follows this list of punishments:

For "having any other god," $1,000.

For "worshipping a graven image," $1,000 and one year in the penitentiary.

For "taking the name of the Lord in vain," $500.

For "not keeping the Sabbath day," $500.

For refusing to "honor thy father and thy mother," $500 and six months in prison.

For "committing murder," hanging.

For "adultery," imprisonment for life.

For violating the commandments, which say "thou shalt not steal," "thou shalt not bear false witness," "thou shalt not covet," fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

The bill probably will pass the House.

WIFE DEAD, HUSBAND FREE.

The Woman Died Before a Pardon Went Into Effect.

BOSTON, March 2.—John S. Smith walked out of the State Prison this morning a free man, having been pardoned by President Cleveland.

Smith was sentenced in the United States District Court Oct. 18 last to four years in the State Prison for robbing mail boxes. Since his confinement his wife has been trying to obtain a pardon, but not until a few days ago were her efforts rewarded.

When Smith was preparing to leave the institution the persons who went to see him told the prison officials that Mrs. Smith had died this morning from the effects of a paralytic shock.

Smith has eight children. A few weeks ago Mrs. Smith became ill and was unable to provide for the little ones, and for this reason the President pardoned Smith.

ANDREW CARNEGIE BETTER.

He Passed a Comfortable Day and Is Resting Easily.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 2.—Andrew Carnegie, who was attacked with pleurisy Saturday at his residence here, passed a comfortable day, and to-night is resting easily.

His attending physician says that there is no immediate danger, but it is feared that pneumonia will develop.

Who Struck Patrick Murphy?

Patrick Murphy of 424 East Fourteenth Street was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night unconscious and a prisoner, having been arrested at Fourteenth Street and First Avenue by Policeman Bernard Goldman of the East Twenty-second Street Station on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The charge was made by the injured man's brother that he had fallen a victim to the police officer's club. Murphy's case was so serious that Inspector Brooks twice called at the hospital to make inquiry as to his condition. Policeman Goldman urged in his own defense that after he had arrested Murphy the latter broke away with the aid of friends and ran into 402 East Fourteenth Street, and while speeding up the stairs fell, cutting the back of his head.

Driver Maimed and Horse Killed.

A Third Avenue cable car ran into the feed truck of L. J. Mullins at the corner of Doyers Street last night, throwing the driver, Thomas Sheehan, from his seat. He landed on his right side, breaking two ribs. The truck horses took fright and ran away. At Mott Street one of them fell, breaking its leg. Sheehan was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, and the horse was shot.

THE FOREST RESERVATIONS.

A Protest from New York Against the Senate's Action.

The action of the United States Senate in putting an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill that will practically annul the proclamation of the President setting aside 21,000,000 acres of public lands as a forest preserve has created considerable feeling in this city. Yesterday several gentlemen discussed the question, and decided that some expression of public disapproval of the course taken by the Senate should be made. The following telegram was, therefore, forwarded to President Cleveland, each of the gentlemen signing his name to it:

To the President:

We respectfully ask you to refuse your approval of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill if it shall contain any clause revoking the forest reservations recently made by your executive order. That order was a great benefaction, which prevents the devastation of a great domain of enormous public importance. That domain should not be sacrificed for selfish and private purposes. Yours respectfully,

W. W. Sherman, W. A. Nash,
Charles S. Fairchild, George W. Quintard,
Edward M. Shepard, Charles E. Bigelow,
J. Kennedy Tod, Charles J. Edwards,
W. L. Trenholm, H. A. Crosby,
George F. Peabody, Geo. Barclay Moffat.

New York, March 2, 1897.

THEIR COMMISSIONS IN DOUBT.

Postmasters Who Will Probably Not Receive Them.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Of the thirty-one Postmasters confirmed by the Senate yesterday, it is probable that twenty-five of them will not receive their commissions from the Post Office Department during this Administration. The appointees have to give bond and take the oath of office before noon on the 4th of March.

About six of the thirty-one are in the vicinity of Washington, and the appointees can be on the ground to go through the formalities required before Mr. McKinley takes the oath of office; the others are too far removed from Washington to be present. Whether the twenty-five will receive favorable action from the incoming President is not known, as it is optional with him to act favorably or otherwise.

It was stated at the department to-day that about 100 Postmasters will not be confirmed; that there will be about 40 offices expiring during March; there will likely be an attempt to remove about 50 Democratic Postmasters, and there will be about 50 offices becoming Presidential on April 1. This being the case, Mr. McKinley and his Postmaster General will have about 250 Postmasters they can appoint during the next two months.

ADMIRAL WALKER TO RETIRE.

Naval Changes to be Made on Account of This Fact.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Orders were issued from the Navy Department to-day detaching Rear Admiral John G. Walker from the Lighthouse Board March 20 and placing him on the retired list the same date.

He will be succeeded on the board by Capt. Winfield S. Schley, who is detached from command of the flagship New York for that purpose March 18, when he will be relieved by Capt. Silas Casey, now commanding the Vermont at New York. Capt. Merrill Miller succeeds to the command of the Vermont.

Chaplain J. K. Lewis is also to be retired on March 18. Lieut. J. L. Purcell is ordered to the Vermont, relieving Lieut. T. M. Brundy, ordered to the Naval Observatory, Washington.

THE PEEKSKILL ELECTION.

Former Senator George W. Robertson Was Chosen Village President.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 2.—The Democrats were triumphant at the election held here to-day. Former Senator George W. Robertson, who, although a Republican, was nominated by the Democratic caucus, was elected village President. His opponents were Stephen D. Horton, a Democrat, who ran on an independent ticket, and who had been President of the village for eight years, and William Dunphy, (Rep.) All the Democratic minor officers were elected. There was great excitement at the polls, but everything passed off peacefully.

SENDS MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

Diplomatic Relations Between Great Britain and Venezuela Resumed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Olney received the following dispatch from our Minister at Caracas this afternoon:

"Venezuela has appointed Minister to England Dr. Juan Pietrie, who is now in Europe as Venezuelan Minister to Germany and Spain."

This act is a practical resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela.

A Prison-Born Baby Named.

Agnes Brennan Moore will enjoy through life the questionable distinction of having been the first baby ever born in the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital. She first saw the light of day twelve days ago, and has been christened with the name of Miss Alice Brennan, the matron of the hospital, but Miss Brennan was not at the ceremony. It is said the matron does not know of the baby's existence, or of its baptism.

Rebuked for Sitting Sunday.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 2.—In his prayer to the Senate to-day Chaplain Thompson rebuked the United States Senate for its "desecration of the Sabbath by sitting Sunday," and hoped that the Almighty would not visit His displeasure on the people for the Senate's action.

The Senate Condemned.

The Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, in session yesterday in the Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue, unanimously adopted a resolution condemnatory of the United States Senate in holding a Sunday session on Feb. 28.

Won the Cake Walk.

The first prize, which was the cake and $250, in the grand colored masquerade ball and cake walk at Madison Square Garden last night, was won by Horace Weston, Jr., and Mrs. Weston. "Kangaroo" Davis and Mary Myers won the second prize—$75—and Mr. and Mrs. J. Baxter won the third.

No Such Article.

O. W. of Monroe Street, Brooklyn, is informed that no such article as he mentions has been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Can I get you by Telephone?

BANKER KERNOCHAN'S FALL

His Injuries So Serious Owing to Advanced Age That He May Not Recover.

DOCTORS DECIDE TO OPERATE.

They Find No Fracture of the Skull, but Symptoms of Cerebral Hemorrhage—Varying Stories of the Accident—A Woman Blamed.

The condition of James P. Kernochan, the banker and clubman, who fell in Forty-first Street, at Fifth Avenue, while walking down town on Monday forenoon, did not change for the better or worse yesterday. His injuries are serious, however, owing to his age, and the chances of recovery not good.

No one outside of his family and Drs. T. F. Allen and William Tod Helmuth, his physicians, was allowed to see him. The doctors issued a bulletin during the afternoon for the reporters who called at the injured man's house, 824 Fifth Avenue.

The bulletin contained these words:

"Mr. Kernochan is suffering from concussion of the brain, with symptoms of approaching compression."

Drs. Helmuth and Allen held a second consultation last evening at 10:45 o'clock. It was decided to perform an exploratory operation. They did this, and found that there was no fracture of the skull.

The symptoms of compression of the brain, they concluded, are therefore due to internal cerebral hemorrhage.

Dr. Helmuth refused to speak further of the extent of the patient's injuries.

The doctors left the Kernochan mansion a few minutes before 1 o'clock this morning, Dr. Paul Allen, son of Dr. T. F. Allen, remaining to attend the patient. Dr. Allen, Sr., said that Mr. Kernochan would live through the night, and that he had some chances of recovery.

From another source it was learned last evening that, owing to Mr. Kernochan's advanced age—he is sixty-six—it was not thought that he would survive more than a few days. The compression of the brain is such that he has not perfect control over his muscles; in other words, his condition is similar to that observable after a seizure of apoplexy. He was unconscious for nearly twenty hours after the accident.

It has been stated that Mr. Kernochan was on his way to the Patriarchs' Ball when he fell, but this is not so. The accident took place about 10:20 A. M. on Monday, and in Forty-first Street, not Forty-second Street. Mr. Kernochan was walking leisurely down town in Fifth Avenue, and was about to cross Forty-first Street, when a private carriage turned into the street directly across his path. Mr. Kernochan was apparently deep in thought, and did not notice the approach of the team.

According to the account first obtained, the team was moving little faster than a walk, and was under full control of the driver, but the front wheel touched Mr. Kernochan lightly, and surprise more than shock caused him to fall backward, striking on his head.

Another version of the accident is given by Frank N. Hall. Hall is employed in a tailoring establishment on Twenty-seventh Street. He was an eye witness of the accident. He says that a woman driving a spirited team at a rapid rate turned the corner from Fifth Avenue into Forty-first Street as Mr. Kernochan came along.

The horse struck him with terrific force, throwing him several feet so that he fell flat on his back. The woman stopped her horse for a moment and said that she would go and summon a doctor. She disappeared in the crowd immediately afterward.

Mr. Kernochan's family, it is said, has learned whose team it was that Mr. Kernochan walked into, but it is understood that the driver is not held responsible. For some reason the identity of the owner of the team would not be disclosed yesterday.

The members of Mr. Kernochan's family not now in town have all been notified to return, and this fact indicates how serious his condition is considered. John Frederick Kernochan, his brother, arrived from the South last evening and went at once to the injured man's bedside.

DR. ABBOTT WAS DISCUSSED.

Supporters and Opponents Among Brooklyn Methodist Clergymen.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Methodist Preachers' Association Monday in the Young Men's Christian Association hall, a discussion took place about the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and the new theology. The question whether Dr. Abbott had compared the story of Jonah and the whale with "The Pickwick Papers," or with "The Biglow Papers," was raised, and the Rev. W. M. Carr of Lynbrook, L. I., said the newspapers spread the attacks of ministers on the Bible, but if a minister preached any great truth the newspapers had nothing to say about him.

"Oh, yes, they have," cried Dr. Partington. "They give many columns a week to sermons of sound doctrine."

The Rev. Allan MacRossie of Grace Church, said he objected strenuously to the unkind criticism of Dr. Abbott.

"I don't believe it is our province to stand in our pulpits and call men names," he declared. "I thank the higher criticism for having made the Bible a new book to me. I love it, but am not bound to accept everything my forefathers taught."

Dr. Campbell closed the discussion by stating that he had great admiration for Dr. Abbott's scholarship and manhood, "but when he assails the Church for its faith," he exclaimed, "I think I have a right to refer to him."

Ex-Pitcher Rusie's Suit.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—In the suit of Amos Rusie, ex-pitcher of the New York Baseball Club, against the National Exhibition Company, Judge Kirkpatrick has fixed March 15 as the date for argument on the defendant's demurrer setting forth that the other clubs in the league should be made parties to the suit. It developed during the argument by counsel that Rusie is not now drawing any pay. Judge Kirkpatrick, commenting on this, said that that was no hardship; he used to play ball for nothing himself.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—William J. Magie, the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was sworn in this morning.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 2.—The steamer Homer Ramsdell left this city to-day to open navigation between here and New York.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 2.—William Jibson, formerly in the boot and shoe firm of Jibson & Madigan, committed suicide last night, stabbing himself with a penknife.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 2.—John Zimmerman, a stockman, living near Seneca, Kan., was shot and killed by his fifteen-year-old son yesterday. Zimmerman was beating his wife.

MONTREAL, March 2.—W. C. MacDonald, tobacco manufacturer, of this city, who a short time ago gave $1,500,000 to McGill University, has just made a further donation of $600,000 to that institution.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 2.—The Meyer rubber factory of Milltown, one of the largest controlled by the Rubber Trust, is to be abandoned. The management of the factory has been instructed to send all orders on hand to the New Brunswick factory.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—A telegram dated Aux Cayes, Haiti, from Capt. James A. Smith of Machias, Me., gives the first intelligence, but with no particulars, of the loss of his vessel, the Boston barkentine Geneva, at a place called Vache, the most southern extremity of San Domingo.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 2.—The $100,000 third mortgage bonds held by the State Trust Company of New York against the Fort Scott Water Company were declared yesterday by Judge Williams of the Federal court to have been unlawfully issued, and the trust company's foreclosure suit was thrown out of court.

$12.50 is the Price FOR AN HONEST SUIT OR Overcoat Made to Order

Pure Wool and Fast Color Guaranteed.

SAMPLES AND SELF-MEASUREMENT GUIDE SENT ON APPLICATION.

SIX LITTLE TAILORS

229 Broadway, opp. P.O.

28 East 14th St.,

Near University Place,

Bowery, cor. Broome.

Measures also taken at HEADQUARTERS AND FACTORY,

Bleecker, cor. Wooster St.

THE WICHITA GOLD LANDS.

Great Outputs Predicted in Oklahoma—Prospectors Invading the Territory.

WICHITA, Kansas, March 2.—Oklahoma is in a fever of excitement to-day over the report that both gold and silver in paying quantities have been discovered in the Wichita Mountains in the Indian Territory, and companies of prospectors are forming secretly in Kingfisher, El Reno, and a number of Oklahoma towns, with the intention of opening up mines immediately.

The reports of rich finds of gold in the Wichita range of mountains are becoming so frequent and samples of pannings and assays that have been made are such tangible proofs of oft-reiterated statements that the mountains are full of gold, that the prospectors have forgotten the fears of Federal authorities, and are determined to hunt for the precious ore even at the risk of their lives.

The Indian police and the Government troops are kept busy ejecting miners from the mountains, but, despite their vigilance, it is stated on good authority that at the present time there are at least 1,000 men in the Wichita Mountains, who hide in caves and cañons when the soldiers appear, but proceed with their mining operations as soon as the soldiers depart.

There is a growing belief among the prospectors that there is a scope of mineral land about fifty miles in length and twenty miles in breadth in these mountains that is fully as rich as any gold mines in the country, and such men as Prof. Andrew, a Western prospector, declare that the Wichita Mountains will, within a year, be the scene of a gold excitement as great as was witnessed in California in 1849.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

Gov. Bradley to Appoint a Man to Succeed Blackburn Until a Successor Shall Be Chosen.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 2.—Gov. Bradley on Friday will issue a proclamation calling the Legislature together in extra session. The date of the assembling probably will be March 16.

The Senate steering committee at Washington, through Mark Hanna, asked the Governor not to make a temporary appointment of a Senator, fearing that the appointee would not be seated, but if the Governor carries out his present intention he will appoint St. John Boyle of Louisville, who will serve until his successor is elected if the Senate accepts his credentials. Boyle also will be entered in the Republican caucus as the State Administration candidate for the long term.

It is possible that Bradley's disregard of Hanna's instructions may lead to a coolness between Kentucky's Governor and the Administration at Washington.

FRANCHISES FORFEITED.

The Indiana Legislature Takes Action on Street Railroad Matters.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 2.—The Street Railway bill, originating in the Senate, which abrogates the charter of the Citizens' Company in this city in 1901, and also other street railway franchises, was passed by the House to-day.

The Democratic minority tried to break the Republican caucus action on the Fort Wayne charter by threatening to defeat the bill, but the Indianapolis delegation stood firm. The Fort Wayne charter amendment, which the Democrats so violently oppose, provides that the Councilmen of that city shall be elected by the several wards, six of them now being Councilmen at Large. Seeing that the majority would not yield on the Railway bill, only 13 voted in the negative.

Pier Head Extension Approved.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Lamont to-day approved the plan of the New York Department of Docks for the extension for 200 feet of the pier head line in the North River, New York, between Twenty-third Street and Eighty-first Street.

Why do the people murmur and imagine vain things?

It is because there are so many brands of poor whiskey offered. Even some of the much advertised ones are very poor. Not so with our

Old Crow Rye

if you get the genuine. It is reliable, the best in the world, and leaves no sting behind. For more than a quarter of a century we have owned every barrel made.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

69 FULTON ST.

ALSO BROADWAY AND 27TH.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 403—Boyden Power Brake Company et al, appellants vs. George Westinghouse, Jr., et al., and

No. 423—George Westinghouse, Jr., et al., appellants, vs. Boyden Power Brake Company et al.—Argument continued by Mr. Hector T. Fenton and Mr. Lysander Hill for the Boyden Company et al, and concluded by Mr. Frederic H. Betts for Westinghouse et al.

No. 28—The Cunard Steamship Company, appellant, vs. Cyprien Fabre, manager, &c.—Argument commenced by Mr. R. D. Benedict for appellee and continued by Mr. F. R. Coudert for the appellant.

Call for to-day: Nos. 28, 68, (and 56,) 59, 449, 196, 198, 205, (and 599 and 195,) 626, 208, 189, (and 190.)

Calendars for To-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Government Jury Cases.—Iselin vs. Robertson. 13721—Raymond vs. Magone. 16325—Druckleib vs. Erhardt. 13824—Pratt & Company versus Magone. 8407—Iselin versus Robertson. 8571—Mills vs. Erhardt. 8421—Schwetering vs. same. 8550—Affmordt vs. same. 8549—Mills vs. same. 8052—Iselin vs. same. 9044—Fleitman vs. same. 8546—Iselin vs. same. 8704—Fleitman vs. same. 11393—Funke vs. Hedden. 9130—Same vs. same. 8762—Mills vs. same. 8987—Greef vs. same. 9025—Schweitering vs. same. 9326—Edelhoff vs. same. 9327—Schorestene vs. same. 9190—Mills vs. same. 11398—Funke vs. Hedden. 18096—Boker vs. Erhardt. 18261—Vom Cleff vs. same. 11897—Funke vs. Hedden. 12864—Same vs. Magone. 12094—Same vs. same. 12865—McCoy vs. same. 12437—Funke vs. same. 12128—McCoy vs. same. 12088—Irwin vs. Hedden. 13043—Vom Cleff vs. Magone. 12556—Same vs. same. 12430—McCoy vs. same. 16172—Irwin vs. Erhardt. 16711—McCoy vs. same. 16442—Funke vs. Brandt. 17313—Wiebusch & Hilger (Lim.) vs. same. 16445—Vom Cleff vs. same. 17217—Funke vs. same. 17511—McCoy vs. same. 17920—Irwin vs. same. 17939—McCoy vs. same. 13051—Wiebusch & Hilger (Lim.) vs. Magone. 15516—McCoy vs. same. 13275—Same vs. same. 12439—Same vs. same. 12863—Wiebusch vs. same. 12095—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

63—Enterprise Manufacturing Company versus Snow. 87—Higgins Carpet Company vs. O'Keefe. 109—Washburn vs National Wall Paper Company. 39—Lehigh Valley Coal Company vs. Kizel. 91—Sessler vs. Borchardt. 93—Parker vs. Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad. 95—Schnabel Brothers vs. United States. 98—Barrow Steamship Company vs. Kane. 88—Boston and Maine Railroad vs. McDuffy. 120—Steinwender vs. Bark Aspasea. 121—New York Filter Company vs. Niagara Water Company. 115—Maitland vs. Birkett.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

68—Parmele Eccleston Lumber Company vs. Schooner C. C. Lister. 70—Merchants' Express and Transportation Co. vs. Meyers Ex. and Navigation Company. 71—Ruocco vs. Steamship Hesperia. 74—Sewell vs. The E. S. Powell. 75—Davis vs. Ship Iroquois. 78—Peterson vs. Schooner Glimpse. 25—Salisbury vs. Canalboat Lewis Rolfe. 52—Bimbo vs. Steamboat Osceola. 56—Fox vs. Tug Fannie Skeer. 57—Sidenberg vs. Ferryboat Baltimore. 82—Philadelphia and Reading Railroad vs. Tug Transfer No. 8. 83—Heath vs. Brig Venturer. 84—Peterson vs. Scow Vigilant. 85—Hamburg-American Line vs. Steamship Saginaw.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel. Samuel B. Lawrence vs. John Fallon, Warden, &c., appellant.—Judgment of Appellate Division affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Joseph Sturgis vs. same.—Orders of Appellate Division affirmed, with costs.

Joseph Koch, appellant, vs. Mayor, &c.; William T. Stenson vs. Joseph Koch, appellant; Heela Powder Company, appellant, vs. Hudson River Ore and Iron Company; Isaac K. Funk, appellant, vs. Evening Post Publishing Company; Thomas Palmer vs. James Gordon Bennett, appellant; Henrietta Tremper vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor, appellant; Jacob W. Frank and another, appellants, vs. Stephen H. Olin; Samuel S. Evans, Jr., for himself et al., vs. Edward H. Simes et al., assignees, &c., appellants; Mary Kane vs. City of Syracuse, appellant; Charles A. Pitt, administrator, &c., vs. New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellant; Mary E. Ward vs. George B. Boyce, appellant; Bank of British North America, appellant, vs. Richard Delafield; Dewitt Curtis vs. J. Charles Moore and another, appellants; The United Glass Company, appellant, vs. Colvin P. H. Vary et al.; William T. Stander, appellant, vs. William L. Brown; Vernon Miller vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; Johanna Pitmas, &c., vs. Hector C. Hitchings, &c., appellant; Edward H. Foley and another vs. Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire Insurance Company of New York, appellant; Andrew Cosgriff and another vs. Wilson F. Foss et al., appellants; James J. Ward, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Railway Company; David Murphy vs. the Stickley & Simonds Company, appellant; Josephine F. Clason vs. Elizabeth F. Baldwin, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

In re application of John Quinn for writ of habeas corpus, Charles Carran vs. Louis Galen, appellant; People ex rel. Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, appellant, vs. Roberts, State Controller.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

William A. Hankinson vs. William H. Ricker, respondent, and Amy G. Vantine, appellant; Ella D. Sands, appellant, vs. Henrietta Church; Lizzie Butcher vs. Richard Hyde, appellant; Stephen U. Cadwell vs. Mark Arnheim, appellant. Judgments reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event.

In re estate Samuel Western. Order to Surrogate reversed.

People ex rel. Forest Commission, appellant, vs. Frank Campbell, as complainant, &c. Order reversed, with costs, and the proceedings remitted to the Appellate Division for a hearing on the merits.

William H. Van Arsdale vs. George King, appellant. Order of General Term reversed, and the matter remitted to the Appellate Division to be reheard and determined; costs to abide event.

People, appellant, vs. Annie Giles et al. Judgment of Appellate Division reversed, and that of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed.

Charles E. Chester and another, appellants vs. John W. Bookwalter, Christopher O'Connor, appellant, vs. Oscar E. Philipson; Hyman Albon, appellant, vs. National Mutual Benefit Savings and Loan Company. Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for the defendant, with costs.

Juliet Smith, appellant, vs. George E. Matthews. Ordered reversed and judgment entered on verdict, and order denying a new trial affirmed, with costs.

Thomas H. Slavin, appellant, vs. State of New York; Hanora Conway vs. same. Awards reversed and claims remitted to the Board of Claims for further hearings.

Alexander Solomon, appellant, vs. Victor Valette. Judgment of General Term reversed, and judgment entered on verdict affirmed, with costs.

Frederick Giblin vs. National Steamship Company, appellant.—Argued by John Chetwood for appellant, H. W. Goodrich for respondent.

John S. Van Duser and another vs. Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Frederick Collin for appellant, Gabriel L. Smith for respondent.

Bank of Clarke County vs. Theodore Gillman and another, appellants.—Argued by H. B. Classon for appellants, Charles A. Boston for respondent.

Irving Van Wie vs. Stephen A. Emmons and another, appellants.—Argued by William Kennedy for appellants, George W. O'Brien for respondent.

August Nitsch vs. American Central Insurance Company, appellant.—Argued by I. N. Ames for appellant, William Riley for respondent.

Edwards J. Reynolds vs. City of Niagara Falls, appellant.—The appellant having moved to withdraw appeal, and this case being reached in regular order, ordered that the judgment appealed from be affirmed, with costs.

Fifth National Bank of New York vs. Central National Bank of New York, appellant.—Argued by Judson Pulseel for appellant, W. C. Beecher for respondent.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 854, 875, 877, 884, and new calendar 8, 9, 13, 15.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—49—Barber Asphalt Paving Company vs. New York Post Graduate Medical School. 15—Halsted vs. Halsted. 39—Sawyer vs. Badger. 58—McKinney vs. White. 60—Klein vs. Long. 61—O'Connor vs. Fitch. 62—Kake vs. Balken. 64—White vs. the Mayor, &c. 67—Oats vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens in Room 32, Old Building.

Litigated Motions.—1—Padelford vs. Padelford. 2—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Bossio. 3—Elias vs. Schweyer. 4—Matter of Christ. 5—Clark vs. Clark. 6—Matter of National Park Bank. 7—Matter of Rosemon. 8—People ex rel. Beacon vs. McMillan. 9—Sulzer vs. Sulzer. 10—Abrams vs. Baumann. 11—Sturges vs. Melville. 12—Department vs. Dick. 13—Aaron vs. O'Brien. 14—Adamant Manufacturing Company vs. Bach. 15—Matter of Union India Rubber Company. 16—Regan vs. Regan. 17—Matter of Humphreys. 18—Drew vs. Drew. 19—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 20—Milborne vs. Royal Benefit Society. 21—Levy vs. Korn. 22—Matter of Lorenson. 23—Bradshaw vs. Mayfield. 24—Hackett vs. Hackett. 25—Matter of Schweyer. 26—Graves Elevator Company vs. Lindsay. 27—McAlpin vs. John Good Cordage and Machine Company. 28—Matter of Duryea. 29—Matter of Guldemeester. 30—Southern National Bank vs. Wallace. 31—Gallagher vs. Wagner. 32—Wallace vs. Wallace. 33—Vogel vs. Gerschel. 34—Matter of Raymond. 35—Masten vs. Amsen. 36—Goldfarb vs. Goldfarb. 37—Empire Dairy Feed Company vs. Chatham National Bank. 38—Harbeck vs. Knight. 39—Levy vs. Collis. 40—Heide vs. Jackle. 41—Alter vs. Weeks. 42—Rosenberg vs. National Accident Society. 43—Butterick Publishing Company vs. Standard Fashion Company. 44—Pierce vs. Francis. 45—Weiss vs. George Ringler & Co. 46—Wolstencroft vs. Robinson. 47—Matter of Ashley. 48—Palmer vs. Palmer. 49—Arnow vs. Tuska. 50—Matter of Burgess. 51—Ransom vs. Ransom. 52—Breidenbach vs. Sauter. 53—De Lara vs. De Lara. 54—Perkins vs. Bennett. 55—Gregg vs. Keneto-Multiscope Company. 56—Carew vs. Bichtermann. 57—Krippendorf-Dittman Company vs. Cohn. 58—Post vs. Thiemann. 59—White vs. McKenzie. 60—Carrere vs. Dun. 61—Ray vs. Dunn. 62—Rogan vs. Herzog. 63—Fleitman vs. Lichtenstein. 64—Donnelly vs. Holland. 65—Rubenstein vs. Morris.

Personal Tax Calendar, Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon.—1—American Hand-Sewer Shoe Company. 2—Chickering & Sons. 3—Columbia Paper Bag Company. 4—Drake & Stratton Company. 5—Executors of Robert L. Cutting. 6—Executors of George F. Stone. 7—General Electric Company. 8—Gerber. 9—Gleason & Bailey Manufacturing Company. 10—Hazelwood Ice Company. 11—Hickok & Co. 12—Hurst. 13—International Bank Note Company. 14—Jacobson Manufacturing Company. 15—John Patten Manufacturing Company. 16—Keenan. 17—Livinia Salt and Mining Company. 18—Marietta Run Coal and Coke Company. 19—Myers. 20—National Chocolate Tablet and Specialty Company. 21—New York and Commercial Steam Laundry Company. 22—New York Freestone Quarrying Company. 23—New York Real Estate and Building Improvement Company. 24—New York Refrigerating Company. 25—Raffloer-Schott Braiding Machine Company. 26—Rapid Transit Cable Company. 27—Retail Grocers' Publishing Company. 28—Rose Company. 29—Ryan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Divorces.—4404—Menter vs. Menter. 4497—McAleer vs. McAleer. 3594—Hauck vs. Hauck. 4161—Hamelberg vs. Hamelberg. 4512—Wyler vs. Wyler. 4507—Pillo vs. Pillo. 4348—Manheim vs. Manheim. 4337—McCreadle vs. McCreadle. 4346—De Vries vs. De Vries. 4495—Wilson vs. Wilson. 4496—Scully vs. Scully. 4499—Tuthill vs. Tuthill. 4502—Goldberg vs. Goldberg. 4503—Oviatt vs. Oviatt. 4504—Travers vs. Travers. 4505—Muller vs. Muller. 4506—Kleinbaum vs. Kleinbaum. 4508—Wolf vs. Wolf. 4344—Hand vs. Hand. 2937—Hollenstein vs. Hollenstein. 4140—Lawrent vs. Laurent. 4149—Findel vs. Findel. 4345—Titsink vs. Titsink. 3244—Ancieramo vs. Ancieramo.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4281—Terry vs. Moore. 4063—New York Ice Company vs. Cousins. 4129—Froment vs. Keogh. 4297—Downs vs. Schreyer. 3953—Rueth vs. Wertheim. 4287—Briedenbach vs. Sauter.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4408.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term)—Glegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Bell for the People.

1—Giuseppe Desario.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—7230—Kelso vs. Marshall. 10843—Niland vs. Van Wagenen. 10697—Gottgetreu vs. Robinson. 9780—Ginsberg vs. Grundman. 8741—Kaufman vs. Koch. 11206—Zounek vs. O'Connor. 9442—Leopold vs. Wertheimer. 10426—Bruton vs. Williams. 11258—Stern vs. Bonnell. 10912—Wooley vs. Blumenthal. 10969—Sullivan vs. Baker. 8787—Trademen's National Bank vs. Tucker. 10180—Columbia Bank vs. Gross. 11649—Heerwagen vs. Heerwagen. 11621—Bunzl vs. Joseph. 10742—Kister vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 11087—Van Dolsen vs. The Mayor, &c. 11187—McClennan vs. East River Gas Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

6375—Delves vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 3725—Ayars vs. Union Railway. 3225—Young vs. Fox. 4777—Boyd vs. Gorman. 5231—Smith vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 6510—Willis vs. Humphrey. 834—Buchanan vs. Foster. 5687—Fargo vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 6140—McMahon vs. Mayor, &c. 3318—Levy vs. Garety. 4784—Lohman vs. Manhattan Storage Company. 4992—Goebel vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad. 4129—Bergman vs. Wagner Palace Car Company. 4130—Sternfels vs. Sanford. 4238—Berman vs. Fatawsky. 4239—Kosterd vs. same. 4261—Lyon vs. Allen. 4276—Schroeder vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 4290—Same vs. Hamilton Insurance Company. 5158—Jencks vs. Falvey. 2366—Sperling vs. Boll. 6306—Kohl vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 4450—Brooklyn Biscuit Company vs. Home Insurance Company. 4499—Philip vs. Stokes. 3401—Katz vs. Michaelis. 3609—Norduced vs. Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company. 5396—Anselment vs. Union Railway Company. 4843—McEneany vs. Limbacher. 4267—Koyl vs. Farmers' Feed Company.

Inquest.—4245—Ellingwood vs. Norris.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Woodward, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M.—Cases will be sent from this Calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., and X., for trial.

8983—Bernstein vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3984—Bendix vs. Ayres. 5502—Schlesinger vs. United States Mortgage Trust Company. 5415—Schlesinger vs. United States Mortgage Trust Company. 3671—Flammer vs. Warren. 6731—De Mario vs. North American Brewing Company. 5581—Gallagher vs. Iselin. 168—Gallagher vs. Kan. 5771—Cello vs. Leary. 816—Hull vs. Babcock. 4294—Hayes vs. Stewart. 4338—Lamb vs. Fifth Avenue Real Estate Company. 4354—Barguet vs. Morning Journal Association. 4382—Callahan vs. Metropolitan Cross-Town Railroad Company. 4385—Ward vs. The Mayor, &c. 4391—Citron vs. Bayley. 4401—Palmer vs. New York News Publishing Company. 4880—Hart vs. Schumacher. 5380—O'Connor vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3740—Bergren vs. Westergren. 6818—McLaughlin vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6283—Lutz vs. Porr. 3422—Burford vs. The Mayor, &c. 3568—Von Keventer vs. Equitable Life Insurance Society. 503—Parker vs. The Mayor, &c. 2890—Horn vs. New Jersey Steamboat Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until March 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for probate, 2 P. M. Emily A. Thorn, Louis Bianci, Henry Guggenheimer, Frank W. Nichols, Lizzie Johnston, Charles J. Wells. At 2 P. M.—Maria Bourdais.

1112—Contested will of Jane A. Dwyer, formerly Jane A. Tamajo, at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Trial Term — Ground floor, Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:45 A. M.

1259—Contested will of Annie Fox. 275—Estate of Wolf Kronethal.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

1603—Jelleneck vs. Zeigler. 1607—Weltner vs. Erdelyi. 480—Robinson vs. Haffen. 2545—Cohen vs. Tamsen. 1623—Schacher vs. Schmitt. 1691—Klinkowstein vs. Greenberg. 4268—Fitzgerald vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1497—Falk vs. Willoughby. 418—May vs. Guenther. 1696—Kessling vs. Crow. 1708—Klinger vs. Stiefer. 1657—Davies vs. Clark. 1498—Hart vs. Lowen. 1544—R. M. Gilman Manufacturing Company vs. Stetler. 1587—Strup vs. C. Kenyon Co. 1622—Maas vs. Rosenberg. 1839—Dietz vs. Herman. 1516—Berg vs. Schloss. 1585—Bayer vs. Duffy. 1469—Caruso vs. Nicolini. 1536—Yellow Pine Company vs. Gullwilling. 1711—Seaton vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1722—Finch vs. Kelly. 1119—Seeman vs. Rudd. 1823—Grand vs. Achellis.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

383—Kalthoff vs. Lipton. 1955—Southack vs. Cohen. 873—Slepicka vs. Blaher. 1219—McCarthy vs. Graham. 580—Anderson vs. Marshall. 857—Granger vs. American Brewing Company. 4306—Levy vs. Barnett. 25—Hill vs. Bachrach. 1305—Rosenbach vs. Silverman. 1375—Sanders vs. Conkling. 705—McElfatrich vs. Jacobs. 323—Todd vs. Carney. 378—Eastlake vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 265—Dunham vs. Typewriter Improvement Company. 311—Solomon vs. Levy. 13204—Crane vs. Harvey School Furniture Company. 252—Lippman vs. Clancy. 253—Cohn vs. Freschman. 279—Goldsmith vs. Jakowsky. 1376—Lautenschlager vs. Kister. 1098—Flood vs. Clear. 1106—Beinat vs. Goldstein. 286—Raphael vs. Buckhardt. 922—Cilento vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 576—Lockwood vs. Kahn. 332—McComb vs. Watterbury.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

166—Wechsler vs. Auesbach. 1742—Dunn vs. Connell. 1752—Capp vs. Colorado Coal and Iron Company. 628—Wetter vs. Lewis. 806—Roberts vs. Delavergne Refrigerating Machine Company. 1020—Shapiro vs. Warsznwich. 1746—Tusco vs. Ruggerio. 163—Kessel vs. Schwarz. 1627—Goldman vs. Menzrinsky. 1741—Koehler vs. Murray. 971—New York Bank Note Company vs. Lehmann. 505—Goddard vs. Schmohl. 408—Churchill vs. Wagener. 1738—Wally vs. Meyerowsky. 1739—Vicek vs. Schindler. 431—Gilbert vs. De Comean. 2017—Bollinger vs. Bryant. 2018—Wolf vs. Lorenzo. 2019—Friedman vs. Fidelity Watch Case Company. 2021—Davies vs. Clark. 2022—Brown vs. Livingston-Middleditch Company. 2024—Feist vs. Phoenix Insurance Company. 2025—Same vs. Broadway Insurance Company. 2026—Feist vs. Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. 2027—Feist vs. Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company. 2028—Case vs. Leavitt. 2029—Shaef vs. Halsey. 2030—Wotherspoon vs. Hammerstein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Case on.

2488—Weinstein vs. Goldberg. 4327—Lynch vs. Pasternak. 2454—French vs. Hoffmire. 2890—Lindenmeyer vs. Protestant Episcopal Publishing Company. 4514—Thain vs. Andrews. 4598—Mutual Bank vs. Leatham. 4399—National Park Bank vs. the Liebman Company. 4600—Rogers vs. Friedel. 3388—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company vs. Willis. 4449—De Lerenzo vs. Guerriero. 4450—Jones vs. Horowitz. 4423—Parshaujian vs. Lindenborn. 4247—Berger vs. Harris. 4558—Starace vs. Del Piano. 3124—National Broadway Bank vs. Dominici.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2030.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach for the People.

1—Ellen Smith. 2—John Carroll. 3—William Ashley. 4—Giovanni Lombardi. 5—Thomas F. Hannigan. 6—Johanna Griffin. 7—Francis Reynolds. 8—William H. Stripp. 9—John Orendich. 10—Jacob Frost. 11—Michael Durante and Giovanni Durante. 12—Edward J. Finnegan. 13—Antonio Franzoni and Annunciata Franzoni. 14—James Fennelly. 15—George A. Smith. 16—Henry Rubin and Frank Evans. 17—George G. Palmer. 18—Jacob Rosen.

Pleadings.—1—James Sullivan and John McCrane. 2—Frederick Becker. 3—Paul J. Beck. 4—John Maher. 5—William Kissel and Owen McCarthy. 6—Patrick Molloy. 7—John Wilson. 8—William Doran. 9—Anna Frost. 10—Frederick Rapp. 11—John Sullivan. 12—James Smith, William Kissel, and Thomas Kelly. 13—Walter Daly. 14—Eugene Thum. 15—Mary Buchendorf. 16—Tony Hane. 17—Stephen Walworth. 18—Mark Schlesinger. 19—Thomas Jones. 20—David Brown.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People.

1—David Strong. 2—Georgie Miller. 3—Joseph Gotellia. 4—Katy Fredericks. 5—William Gleason and George Diehl. 6—Lucy James. 7—George Shea. 8—Edward Erhart. 9—James Williams. 10—George Gordon. 11—Nathan Jacobs. 12—Samuel Isaacs. 13—William Poppa. 14—Herbert M. Gates. 15—Henry Fox. 16—Max Rosenbaum. 17—Charles Knapp. 18—Thomas Kevil. 19—Beckie Kurinsky.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Mitchell and Rosalsky for the People.

1—Henry Rose. Frederick W. Bombusch, and Isaac H. Converse. 2—John Keefe. 3—Adolph Rufil. 4—Hannah Gides. 5—Adolphus Cohen. 6—Herman Singer. 7—Morris Levy. 8—Angelo Costa. 9—Solomon Tatter. 10—Frank Fehring. 11—Philip F. Bannon. 12—Samuel Fishblatt. 13—Charles Schuchmann. 14—William Fitzgibbon. 15—Delia Rogerson. 16—Charles Rohrs. 17—James Rown.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Hardwicke for the People.

1—William J. Hazard. 2—William A. Hazard. 3—William Black and William J. Hazard. 4—James Sullivan. 5—Elizabeth Looden. 6—Hyman Goldstein. 7—Henry Gillis. 8—Francis P. Redmond. 9—William E. Poggl. 10—Frank Fassman. 11—Joseph Weinstein. 12—Herman Walters. 13—Joseph Weiss.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.

Matter of Manning—Augustine R. McMahon. Steers vs. Ryan—Charles K. Beekman. Murphy vs. Lauterbach—Stephen H. Olin.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.

Cain vs. Cain—John H. Judge. German Savings Bank vs. Prague—James B. Ludlow.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.

Lockwood vs. Couch—James R. Cumming.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.

Mira A. Bowie vs. Henry Judge—Richard C. Voth. John J. Taylor vs. Jacob A. Kohner—Charles C. Marshall.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.

Mary Jaeger vs. Abraham Krone—Stephen B. Brague.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Room 22, Court House.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bradley, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.

Non-Enumerated.—Nos 55, 57.

Enumerated.—Nos. 25, 80, 91, 135, 136, 78, 16, 53, 79, 92.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II., Osborne, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Dickey, J.

Nos. 2562, 3259, 3563, 6741, 3909, 4352, 6339, 2268, 4156, 3683, 4080, 6468, 3532, 2946, 2362, 2292, 874, 6292, 5374, 4314, 4516, 4417, 4324, 3473, 3715, 3496, 4336, 4346, 4351, 4362, 4363, 4364, 4372, 4371, 4391, 4392, 4398, 4401, 4402, 4408, 4416, 4428, 4442.

The following causes being on for the first time will be held for the day on request, if answered, "Ready":

Nos. 3133, 1127, 4452, 4453, 4462, 4470, 4477, 4482, 4489, 4493, 4503, 4505, 4512, 4518, 4519, 4520, 4524, 4533, 4535, 4549, 4550, 4551, 4552, 4553, 4554, 4557, 4558.

Highest number reached on regular call is 4558.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J. No. 723.

COUNTY COURT—Room F.—Askinall, J.—Civil calendar.

Nos. 702, 708, 553A, 202, 140, 715, 719, 36, 571, 714, 618, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 626, 694, 693, 621, 210, 723, 666, 677, 665.

Highest number reached on regular calendar is 739.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Henry Ahrens.

The accounting of Anne E. Waters, Johanna Grabener, James Stevenson, Patrick Murphy, George Schmidt, Robert Turner, Herman Wischebouck, Helen M. Oldner, Samuel Smith, James H. Hazard, Ellen Callaghan, Virginia C. Varet, Catharine E. Carberry, Joseph Bertina.

The real estate of John M. Casey.

The guardianship of Jesse B. Butcher.

The estate of John L. Fuchs.

The administrator of Augustus Schwerter.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—Will of Michael Lang.

STREETS TO BE ASPHALTED.

Over Half a Million Dollars to be Expended—The List.

The expenditure of over $500,000 for new asphalt pavement was authorized Monday by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment upon the report submitted by Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works. Controller Fitch caused the report to be so amended that a section of West Eleventh Street should be paved with asphalt.

Following is a list of the streets selected to be asphalted, with the estimated cost:

Bleecker Street, from Crosby to the Bowery, $8,745; Exchange Place, from Broad to William Street, $2,656.50; Dey Street, from Greenwich to Broadway, $7,788; Roosevelt Street, from Park Row to Water Street, Jay Street, from Hudson to West Street, and Staple Street, from Harrison to Duane Street, $12,870; Market Street, from Division to Cherry Street, $13,794; Charles Street, from West to Greenwich Avenue, $23,314; Jane Street, from West Street to Greenwich Avenue, $16,500; Eleventh Street, from University Place to Sixth Avenue, $16,005; Fifteenth Street, from Sixth Avenue to Tenth Avenue, $36,531; Nineteenth Street, from Sixth to Seventh Avenue, $9,240.

Twentieth Street, from Fourth Avenue to Broadway, $6,448.20; Twenty-third Street, from Fifth to Lexington Avenue, $15,015; Thirty-second Street, from Fifth to Tenth Avenue, $47,025; Forty-third Street, from Sixth Avenue to Broadway, $8,085; Forty-seventh Street, from Seventh to Eighth Avenue, $9,240; Fifty-second Street, from Fifth Avenue to Broadway, $12,210; Broadway, Fifty-eighth Street, to the Circle, $2,993.10; Fifty-eighth Street, from Third Avenue to Avenue A, $21,591.90; Sixty-third Street, from Park Avenue to Avenue A, (except between Lexington and Third Avenues,) $26,433.

Columbus Avenue, from Sixty-third to Sixty-sixth Street, and Sixty-third Street, from Columbus Avenue to the Boulevard, and Sixty-sixth Street, from Columbus Avenue to the Boulevard, $11,962.50; Eighty-third Street, from Central Park West to Riverside Drive, $62,175; Seventy-sixth Street, from Avenue A to Madison Avenue, except between Third and Lexington Avenues, $30,855; Eighty-fifth Street, from Fifth Avenue to Avenue A, except between Madison and Fourth Avenues, $36,300; Ninetieth Street, from Third Avenue to Fifth Avenue, $19,569; One Hundred and Fourth Street, from Fifth to First Avenue, $34,056; One Hundred and Twentieth Street, from Lenox to Seventh Avenue, $8,910; One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, from Lexington Avenue to Third Avenue, $4,950; One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, from Fifth to Madison Avenue, and Fifth Avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, $13,334; Beaver Street, between New Street and Broadway, $2,046.

The total estimated expense is $500,210.70.

Guarantee for Booth's "Hyomei"

"All persons purchasing Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit during 1897, anywhere in the United States, who will say that Hyomei has done them no good, can have their money refunded by applying direct to the head office, 23 East 20th St., New York City. R. T. Booth

The experience of the past warrants me in giving this guarantee for the future. Hyomei has given universal satisfaction, and has done more than I have claimed for it. It breaks up a cold over night if taken in time. It stops a cough almost instantly. Hyomei is a specific for Bronchitis; it *cures* Catarrh. Booth's Hyomei, the Australian "Dry-Air" treatment,

"CURES BY INHALATION."

Your druggist has it, or can get it if you insist. There is no substitute. Pocket Inhaler Outfit at druggists', or by mail, $1.00. Extra bottles Inhalant, 50 cents. Hyomei Balm, 25 cents.

Pamphlets free. Cordial welcome and free advice if you will write or call on

R. T. BOOTH, 23 East 20th St., New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FRITZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FRITZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1896. ROBERT C. FRITZ, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New-York City.
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HOEGER, FRANZ XA

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—La Falote—8:15.
DALY'S—The Magistrate—8:15. Matinée—The Geisha—2:00. 11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph—Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée.
GALLERIES OF FINE ARTS SOCIETY—Architectural League Exhibit—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Lady Slavey—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—King Richard III.—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Tata-Toto—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Spiritisme—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
MURRAY HILL—The Three Guardsmen—8:15. Matinée.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1897.

THE POLICE BOARD TROUBLE.

The wearisome and exasperating turmoil in the Police Board is the result of the infernal contrivance by which the power of the department is subject to dead-lock, and responsibility is fixed nowhere. It may be all the worse because the members of the board are able and honest men with irreconcilable differences of opinion, for if they were pliable persons with easy-going consciences they could reconcile their differences with compromises and bargains, by which they would individually benefit at the expense of the public. Then all might be smooth and plausible on the surface and rottenness beneath, as was the case with the old Tammany-Republican combination.

Nothing but the old inefficiency and corruption could be worse than the demoralization to discipline and the undermining of public confidence that come from the present state of chronic controversy in the department, which forces everybody concerned into a false position. No matter how the antagonism started, its result has been to breed distrust and suspicion on both sides, to evoke methods of warfare of which the participants cannot fairly judge, and to produce perverted views and perverted statements of purposes and motives on all hands.

We do not believe that Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. ANDREWS have had any object but the good of the police service of the city, or have sought to promote it by any methods which they did not consider just and proper. In the heat of the contest for accomplishing their ends, which others were trying to thwart, they may have resorted to means which to the judicious onlooker may not appear justified, but we do not give the least credence to any statement that Mr. ROOSEVELT bargained with the Republican "machine," promising in return for desired legislation the promotion of certain Republican officers and the appointment of Republicans only to the clerical force. It is a thing his whole character and career prove him to be incapable of. Neither do we believe that he and Mr. ANDREWS resorted to any underhand tricks to get rid of Chief CONLIN in order to effect certain promotions in spite of Commissioner PARKER.

It is conceivable, though not easy to conceive, that Mr. PARKER has been guided in the course he has pursued by what he believed to be a regard for the public interests and that he has been honestly striving to defeat designs that he believed to be injurious to those interests. He may possibly have felt that he was driven to the tactics he has pursued by the arbitrary and headstrong methods which he was resisting.

Chief CONLIN has been placed in an extremely difficult position, and one to which no man in his place ought to be subjected, by the division and quarrel in the board that was his superior authority. He has not shown himself strong in that position or in his place as head of the force, but that an officer in command of the police force should be subject to a divided or a divisible authority is ridiculous.

The whole trouble springs from the law which makes such a department four-headed at all, which makes it possible to pit one Commissioner and the Chief of Police against the other Commissioners for the production of deadlocks over promotions, and which so divides authority and responsibility between an administrative board liable to an even division and a single executive officer that it rests decisively and surely nowhere. It is perfectly plain that the administrative duties of the department should be vested in one Commissioner, or at all events not in a board that can be divided against itself, and that the executive duties pertaining to command of the force should be clearly defined and lodged in the hands of a Chief under regulations and a supervisory authority which cannot be mistaken or evaded.

And yet in framing a charter for a Greater New York the commission has insisted upon perpetuating a system that has been prolific of evils and abuses and proved itself a failure, and for which no defense can be made.

VETO!

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill invites a veto as wickedness invites chastisement. It is a robber bill, swollen to proportions of extravagance by the old dodge of log-rolling. It has been pointed out that every member of the committee gets about $400,000 for his constituents by its provisions. The total is $51,000,000, the largest item being a wasteful river and harbor appropriation of $17,000,000.

The bill ought to be vetoed on the ground that it provides for a waste of the public money at a time when rigid economy should be observed. But there is another reason. It was amended on Sunday night at the instigation of some public enemy in such a way as to provide for restoring to the public domain and opening to settlement the 21,000,000 acres set apart as a forest reservation by the President's order of Feb. 22.

Vandals would legislate in that way if they legislated at all.

A veto will leave the bill to be shaped anew by the next Congress in its extra session. It is to be hoped and expected that some of the prodigality and all the vandalism would be cut out before it was again sent to the Executive.

CONGRESS SHOULD MEET IN MARCH.

The fruitless and disturbing second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, which comes to an unlamented end to-night, supplies good arguments in plenty to support the proposition that Congressmen should take their seats on the 4th of March following their election, instead of waiting a year and a month, as is now done. No good work has been done at this session that could not have waited for the new Congress, and a multitude of the consequences of original sin have been exhibited in the Senate that could have waited forever.

It happens that this change of Administration involves a change of politics. President MCKINLEY has new policies, the policies of his party. He wants to set about applying them at once. But he can do nothing until next December unless he calls an extra session. He will call one, we doubt not, for a McKinley Administration operating under a Wilson tariff from March to December is inconceivable. But extra sessions are costly and undesirable. The new President ought to find a new Congress in regular session, ready to receive his recommendations and act on them if so disposed. The people have given him responsibility without power, except by the awkward device of the extra session.

This reform has been often proposed, but has made no progress toward accomplishment. Yet it is founded in practical common sense, while the plan to which we have thus far clung of electing a Congress in November and not calling it together until December of the next year, although its term and its pay actually begin on March 4, is a manifest absurdity. Every time the politics of the House is changed by the November vote we are treated to the singular spectacle of a repudiated Congress meeting a month later and unconcernedly proceeding to transact business in accordance with the terms of a canceled mandate.

THE RACING LAW.

The decision of the Court of Appeals that the Percy-Gray racing law is Constitutional will be received with gratification by most of those who decline to believe that the horse is an obsolescent animal. The cases in which the decisions were had stood upon separate grounds. In one it was contended that the section which made the recording of a bet punishable only by the forfeiture of the amount at stake was contrary to the spirit of the provision of the Constitution which it purported to enforce, and was not appropriate legislation. In the other case it was contended that a horse race was a "lottery" and obnoxious to the prohibition of lotteries.

In the first case the court holds, and the opinion shows, that it is not the province of the Court of Appeals to decide whether the Legislature might not have affixed a more severe or degrading punishment than it did affix to what the Constitution prohibits as an offense. Whether the penalty of forfeiture will suffice or whether it is also necessary to prescribe fine or imprisonment or hanging, drawing, and quartering is a question not at all for the courts, but exclusively within the discretion of the Legislature; and the exercise of legislative discretion is not subject to judicial review.

This seems plain and conclusive. In the other case, however, a question vital to the whole subject was raised. If a horse race for a prize offered by an association, and made up in part from the entrance fees of owners and breeders of race horses and in part from the money paid for admission by the spectators, be a "lottery," then, of course, all horse racing is forbidden by the Constitution and ought to be punishable by the law. But in fact, as we have repeatedly urged in these columns, a horse race is no more "a lottery" than is a foot race or any game of skill. The event is determined by the superior speed and endurance of one of the horses under the conditions of the race. This superiority is the quality for which horses are bred and trained, and it is secured, not by chance, but by the superior skill and judgment of breeders and trainers and owners. To call such a contest a lottery is a mere abuse of language.

It is hard to see, in either case, how the court could have decided differently, and the unanimity of the decision in each case gives it additional weight and tends strongly to establish the existing law as impregnable. Whoever thinks that the decision in either case rests upon narrow and technical grounds ought to consider the history of this litigation. It is not a question between horse racing and no horse racing. It is a question between reputable and disreputable horse racing. The litigation which is now concluded was the work of men who were determined that if they were not permitted to conduct disreputable horse racing, nobody else should be permitted to conduct reputable horse racing. That these men have been baffled and defeated is a gain for public morals and public decency.

THE VENEZUELA REPORT.

The report of the Venezuela Commission is not only the record of a piece of public work which has been most faithfully performed. It has the curious fate of having been rendered quite useless for its original purpose by the progress of events, and yet of serving even a more important purpose and of having a value beyond that which was expected of it.

For the original purpose of the appointment of the commission was to inform our Government whether the facts of the Venezuelan boundary disputed warranted our interference in that dispute. Venezuela had maintained that a European power was attempting to extend its political system beyond the bounds of its existing colonies or dependencies. For more than seventy years it had been our avowed policy to resist such an extension on the part of any European power. In this case we had urged Great Britain to submit the dispute with Venezuela to an impartial tribunal of arbitration, and Great Britain had declined to do so. It therefore became necessary for us to know the merits of the case for our own guidance, and it was for that purpose that the commission was appointed.

But before the commission had concluded its labors it became evident that we had no need of it. In the interval Great Britain had consented to our original proposition to submit her claim to arbitration. In the result of the arbitration we were bound beforehand to acquiesce, as were both the contending parties. But before this conclusion was reached the United States commission had collected all the information extant that bore upon the question at issue and had established that the question is one in which neither party can sustain its whole contention, and is therefore eminently one to be settled by arbitration. The commission is therefore fully justified in saying that its own work, while it has been terminated by the treaty of arbitration, "has been a factor of no inconsiderable importance in the solution of the problem." Moreover, it has collected for the use, as it turns out, of another tribunal all the evidence in the case, and has collected it and presented it with complete impartiality. There is no need either of duplicating or of verifying its investigations. Its report will necessarily "impose itself" upon the tribunal of arbitration. The commission has, in effect, done the work of the tribunal for it in advance, and in this way has rendered even a more important service than it was appointed to render to the cause of justice and the cause of peace.

MR. GAGE IS THANKFUL.

It was a striking statement that we published yesterday morning from the gentleman who in a day or two will be Secretary of the Treasury.

He declared that he was "loaded down" with applications for appointments. But he said: "I am an uncompromising adherent to the principles of civil service reform, and during my incumbency in the Treasury Department I shall support the civil service law to the very best of my ability." Then he added: "The major number of the applications for office which have been presented to me are for positions covered by the civil service law—which makes me devoutly thankful."

Remembering the fate of Secretaries FOLGER and MANNING, who were hopelessly broken in health by the addition of the torment from office seekers to the already heavy burden of their official duties, Mr. GAGE has reason to be devoutly thankful that he is protected by the law, and by the use of the authority given by the law by Mr. MCKINLEY's predecessor. And certainly the people of the United States have also reason to be devoutly thankful that, when a man of ability and trained business judgment is put in charge of the all-important work of the Treasury, his time and energies shall not be consumed by the pressure for office of men who have no claim but their "much importunity," and who seek places already suitably filled.

Mr. SHERMAN, who will sit by the side of Mr. GAGE in the Cabinet council, is on record as advocating a law prohibiting any member of the House or Senate recommending any one for appointment, his own painful experience in executive office having led to that view. It is a misfortune that, in the sixteen years Mr. SHERMAN has passed in the Senate since leaving the Treasury, he has not pressed this law. But so far as the classified service goes, the law of 1888 and the rules established by the successive Presidents cover the ground. For this the Cabinet, the President, and the people have reason to be thankful.

STATE BANKS FOR THE SOUTH.

What does the South need as to currency? That is a question that has been eagerly asked by many of the advocates of sound money who are convinced that beneath the very general agitation in that region for unsound money there is some substantial basis of necessity, some real grievance demanding a remedy and capable of one.

Testimony on this point from Northern observers, however acute and well-informed, is obviously inconclusive. Testimony from the South itself is what is wanted. We give in another column this morning a letter from Mr. W. R. DAVIE of Landsford, Chester County, S. C., to which we attach much importance. The writer is a planter, engaged in cotton raising in the northwestern part of South Carolina. He knows, not only by close observation, but by the daily experience of years, the conditions of which he treats. He knows them thoroughly and minutely, and he brings to their discussion a keen, analytical, well-trained and well-stored mind. He is as convinced of the absolute need and value of the gold standard as any banker of New York. He is as firmly and intelligently opposed to any form of currency, whatever its origin, that is of uncertain or fluctuating worth, as any such banker. He has no fondness for "red-dog" or "wild-cat" bank notes, no leaning toward currency that is "local" because it loses value by transportation, no desire for a "State's right" to cheat its own people or others by money that is not always and everywhere as good as the best. But he is an educated, experienced Southern cotton planter, and he describes the kind of money which his class and his people require because of their peculiar mode of life and of business.

It is needless to point out to our readers that the essential features of Mr. DAVIE's plan are those that THE TIMES has steadfastly advocated for years. They are, moreover, based on a principle that years ago stood perfectly the test of actual application in the Suffolk bank system of New England. The test was made at a time when many of the conditions in New England were substantially the same as those which exist in the South. New England was then a congeries of agricultural States, in which manufacturing and commerce had secured a sound footing and were gradually spreading, and this to a great extent is now true of the South. The basic principle of the bank system advocated by Mr. DAVIE is the issue of notes, amply secured, and not only redeemable but kept redeemed whenever not in actual use in daily exchanges. The method by which this is to be secured is clearly explained by Mr. DAVIE. Whatever criticism may be offered as to details, the purpose is sound—to create an adequate, continuous force, compelling redemption of notes not in real use.

We invite careful consideration of Mr. DAVIE's statement.

The Court of Appeals has finally disposed of the ridiculous litigation brought to test the validity of the law which abolished the old Police Justices and provided for the present City Magistrates. There was no sort of doubt of the power of the Legislature to abolish the one set of judicial offices and create the other, because the authority to establish "inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction" is specifically vested in it by the Constitution, and of course it could make any change it saw fit in their establishment. But the Constitution said that "local judicial officers" of that kind of courts in office when it took effect should "hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms." Did this mean that the Legislature must wait for their terms to expire before it could exercise the power to abolish the offices, however urgent the reason for it? Did it mean that if the offices were abolished and others created, the incumbents of the old ones would be entitled to hold the new ones for a period equivalent to the remnant of their abolished terms? Or was it simply a saving clause to insure the existing officers against any supposition of removal by the mere fact of adopting a new judiciary article? The last was the only significance consistent with the purpose and meaning of all the provisions relating to the subject and with common sense. But that did not prevent the test cases and the bothersome litigation which has taken time and cost money, and resulted finally in the solemn assertion by the court of last resort of what was palpable to ordinary intelligence at the beginning.

The Reform Club Committee on Municipal Administration, of which Mr. WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER is Chairman, having laid the foundations of a working library of books relating to the government of cities, has issued a bibliography of that subject which puts students under obligations and will become indispensable to clubs, committees, and individuals who undertake investigations or the preparation of reports or bills. It is a fashionable branch just now, and this bibliography of some 6,000 entries is timely.

The West End Association at its last meeting exhibited itself in the attitude of an unmollified dog in the manger. It even went so far as to appoint a committee to see to it that no dumping place should be established along two miles and a half of water front, and that all the refuse of the region behind this water front should be carted above, below, or across and dumped on the premises of somebody else. But their attitude, after Col. WARING's explanations, shows so much selfishness and incivism that they cannot possibly keep it in the face of an aroused public opinion. Public opinion will justify the Commissioner in refusing to work his men and horses any harder in this district than he works them elsewhere. If the West End Association is not satisfied with the service thus secured, it knows how the service can be improved, and it will be forced to take the proper measures for improving it. It may bluster as much as it likes, but that is the only way out.

We have received a copy of The Southern Farm, printed on the 23d of February in Atlanta, Ga., with an article heavily marked in blue pencil, with a large hand in the border pointing to it, headed "Senator LEXOW." We hasten to respond to the implied request by reproducing the following exquisite tribute to "the distinguished lawyer and able legislator":

"Senator LEXOW is noted for his learning, judgment, and broad patriotism. We of the South, who have watched with a large degree of interest his splendid work in behalf of the people, predict that at no distant day the people of the Empire State of the North will call him to take the reins of management of the State. And in honoring him they will honor themselves and approve his great work."

"How far that little candle throws his beams."

The veto of the Immigation bill was not unexpected, and, indeed, was almost invited. The objection which the President was reported to hold against the requirement that the immigrant should read and write the language of the country of nativity or of residence and against the too harsh separation of families was very imperfectly met in the Senate. The graver objection against the prohibition of temporary employment of aliens was ignored and the prohibition insisted on. It was foreign to the purpose of the bill and contrary to international comity and good sense. It was ample reason for giving Congress an opportunity to revise its action.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is lamentable to observe that a cloud of missiles is flying each way across the chasm which separates the feminine advocates of woman suffrage, or equal suffrage, as they prefer to call it nowadays, from their sisters who are opposed to any extension of the suffrage. Many of these missiles are of a size and shape not approved by the rules of civilized warfare, and from the dreadful wounds which they inflict there is more than a little reason to believe that some of them have been anointed with vehement poisons. Of course, while this conflict is going on the parties to it lose sight entirely of what used to be the main question at issue. One side calls the world to witness that its enemies are flinging epithets as inconsistent as "malignant traitors to their sex" and "timid children who fear the weight of new responsibilities," while those in the other camp exhibit with equal indignation "unauthorized female agitators," "clamorous persons," and the like. If both armies would come to a realization of the fact that "calling names" is always the mark of retarded mental development, and is a policy rarely favored except by people who cannot argue and dare not come to blows, it may be that the ears of horrified masculinity would be spared these dismal sounds. However, just in the interest of excitement, the opinion is hazarded here that more frequent resort to the use of opprobrious terms is made by the "antis" than by the "pros," and that the latter, when they do yield to this weakness, more often show regret for it.

—Though the cutting through of Sandy Hook by the ocean this Winter will seem like an encroachment no less impertinent than troublesome to the army officers who do what they call work on that ambitious sand bar, as well as to most of the other people navigating those waters or living on their banks, yet, as a matter of fact, old Father Neptune is but coming into his own again and reclaiming an ancient right of way of which he was deprived within times comparatively recent. Of course all good Americans have read "The Water Witch," and at least a few of them will remember—now they are reminded of it—that at the period to which that tale relates the Hook was, and long had been, not an extension of the Jersey shore, but an island, and that sailing vessels of moderate size habitually entered the lower bay by an inlet situated only a few hundred rods south of the channel just opened. COOPER, whose topography was decidedly more reliable than his ethnology, pictures the Water Witch as frequently stealing through this channel to escape the pursuit of the English cruisers. It is not necessary, however, to go back so far as the early days of the British occupation for proof that Sandy Hook will not be surprised or alarmed to find itself surrounded by water. There are not a few ancient fishermen still pottering about the Shrewsbury and Navesink Rivers who, if properly approached, will declare that when they were boys there was a navigable opening in the beach near the point where the bridge now connects it with the Highlands. They reply somewhat vaguely when asked the date of the old channel's obliteration, but it probably took place not more than forty or fifty years ago.

PERSONAL.

—As a result of the investigations that have been made recently in the little Illinois village of Channahon, new, or rather added, light has been thrown upon a figure long familiar to New Yorkers, and ever regarded by them with affectionate interest. These investigations were incited by the filing at Joliet, as already mentioned in our telegraphic dispatches, of a little $50 mortgage, a transaction which owes its importance to the fact that the instrument in question secures a loan made by Mr. RUSSELL SAGE to a son of his twin brother, ELIZUR W. This brother went to Channahon in 1834, having left the old homestead in Rome, this State, about the time the other brother went to Troy. Illinois was "out West" in those days, but ELIZUR SAGE either found no opportunities for advancement there, or else he lacked the capacity to seize them. At any rate, his life was a long struggle with poverty, and when he died, thirteen years ago, all he left behind was a good reputation, a little farm, a widow, and a big family of sons and daughters. It is the eldest of these sons, also named ELIZUR, who secured the loan of $50 from his metropolitan uncle, and the money is to pay for the lumber which the nephew has used in building himself a new house. So far as the gossips of Channahon are aware, this is the only opportunity the town's inhabitants ever had to see the color of Mr. RUSSELL SAGE's multitudinous dollars, but they know a good deal about his little peculiarities, owing to the fact that on two occasions some of the SAGE nephews have come to New York and tried to establish an acquaintance with their illustrious relative. Both attempts were dire failures. One of the boys was relegated to a cheap boarding house, which he endured for a day and then went home, while the other, who arrived here in midsummer, was cordially advised to return West and help get in the crops. According to Channahon annals, ELIZUR SAGE, Sr., was born in 1812. The biographical dictionaries say RUSSELL SAGE was born in 1816. Evidently one or the other authority is untrustworthy.

THE SOUTH AND THE CURRENCY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At this auspicious moment, when one-half of the American people are making ready their aprons in which to catch the shower of larks so soon to fall when the advance agent of prosperity takes the reins, it may be ungracious to remember the message of Gen. Bonaparte to the Army of Italy: "Nothing is done while aught remains to do."

That aught remains to do is manifest from the recent visits and lectures of Mr. Bryan to this city. Clearly, the engagement of Nov. 3, 1896, is not to be included in the list of "decisive battles" by future historians. The fight is on for 1898 and 1900.

Properly managed by an Administration of their own choice and creation, the East and Middle West are safe. Kansas, Nebraska, and the entire group of silver-bearing States may, perhaps, as well be charged to "profit and loss," and checked off. This leaves the South, including Kentucky and Missouri, to be fought for.

Perhaps 50 per cent. of the Southern voters who cast their ballots for Mr. Bryan did so because he was the nominee of the convention of their party, without reference to or sympathy with his views upon coinage. The other 50 per cent. voted for him, not so much because they were interested in "free coinage" of silver, but because they were taught to hope that free silver would only be a stepping stone to more liberal legislation in the direction of unlimited issue of greenbacks by the General Government, "direct to the people": Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, debasement of the monetary standard for the express purpose of facilitating the payment of debts, and like financial policies so industriously and effectively taught by the Nebraska candidate in his wonderful campaign.

In short, one-half of his supporters in the South voted for him because they were Democrats, and the other half because he was a Populist. Perhaps 25 per cent. did not vote at all.

This statement will indicate the promise of the South as the political battle ground of the future.

It is a cheering sign that the eyes of the friends of sound money are already turned in that direction, and that information and suggestions are sought and received from that section. Here in New York, one hears the question, Of what does the South complain, and what does the South want? It is to answer these questions in the same kindly and honest spirit in which they are asked that I crave space for this article.

The South complains that the present financial system of this Government is not adapted to the wants of a great productive, sparsely settled agricultural region, however well it may answer the demands of densely populated commercial centres. The South wants the best, most stable, and potent dollar it can get, having and retaining the greatest purchasing power as to quality, and in quantity equal to and directly responsive to the varying demands for currency as a medium of commercial exchange. It wants a system of banking liberal enough to reach all sections, and so adjusted that without impairing its value the volume of currency can be expanded to meet the demands of a vast productive region for the marketing and transportation of its products, the payment of taxes, of wages, and of debts incurred in the culture, fertilization, and harvesting of crops, and that such currency, having supplied the wants of its sections in time of need, be redeemed and retired by its authors when no longer in active demand and held to meet the future wants in its own vicinage, instead of drifting away to the money centres of the East, incurring the expense of transportation, and chargeable with the interest it falls to earn its holders.

Can this ideal be attained? I believe it can, and will suggest: Under present conditions the unconditional repeal of the tax upon issues of State banks would perhaps be unwise and unsafe, a step, in fact, destructive of all hope of currency reform. Congress should, however, enact a law authorizing banks chartered by the Legislatures of the several States, having a paid-up and unimpaired capital of not less than $25,000, and complying with the restrictions imposed by the act, to issue bills, not subject to the tax. Such banks should be subject to inspection by United States officials and required to report to the Controller of the Currency of the United States, as are the National banks, and, like them, to issue no bills except those furnished by the General Government to insure uniformity. They should be required to deposit and maintain in the office of the Treasurer of the State in which they are located 3 per cent. of their capital stock in gold as a security fund for the redemption of bills of broken banks. They should be required to deposit and keep in a bank of redemption designated by the Controller of the Currency of the United States, five (5) per cent. of their capital stock in gold for the current redemption of their bills.

They should hold at all times a reserve of 25 per cent. of their capital stock in gold, subject to inspection.

They should be allowed to issue not exceeding 75 per cent. of their capital stock in bills, for the redemption of which the entire assets of the banks and the property of the stockholders to the value of subscribed stock should be liable.

They should not be allowed to pay out over their own counters anything but their own bills or legal-tender coin.

They should not be allowed to receive interest-bearing deposits, nor to loan money upon anything except short-time commercial paper.

Such banks, properly organized and conducted, would be fully able to meet all demands for a circulating medium in the rural districts of the South and West, and afford that relief without which we may expect little from a fight for sound money in those regions.

They would accurately adjust the amount of currency to the demands of trade and secure that flexibility which is so desirable in a circulating medium, and so lacking in the one we now have.

The success of the entire system rests upon the redemption feature. The moment a bill of one bank fell into the hands of a rival bank, as it could not be counted in the reserve now paid out over its counters, it would be sent without delay to the redemption agency to strengthen the reserve of the bank sending it, and to retire from circulation the issue of a rival organization. For this reason these small, independent banks would be infinitely safer and more desirable than branch banks of larger corporations, because these branches would not send in for redemption the bills of either the parent or other kindred banks, and the redemption feature, upon which depends the adjustment at all times of supply to demand of currency, would be lost.

The next most important feature is the prohibition of interest-bearing deposits to these banks of issue. Their function being to supply the currency for their section, and to maintain its value and retain the confidence of the public in the final redemption of the bills, all the resources of the banks and the restrictions of law should be directed to that end. It is the depositors who make raids upon banks and shut them up, not bill holders, and this almost invariably at a time when the issue of such banks is greatest needed to tide over temporary stringency. Banks of issue, upon which depend the volume and value of our medium of commercial exchange, should not be subjected to the raids of panic-stricken depositors.

They should bank with their own bills alone and be able at all times to keep them "as good as gold."

The system outlined would be ample in its development to supply the needs of currency for commercial purposes. This would destroy the barter feature in rural sections and furnish the producers with sufficient money to meet their obligations, and then when this was brought about there would naturally grow up in all sections, when needed, a system of deposit, loan, and mortgage banks, designed for the security of the depositors, into which would pour millions of idle money to be loaned upon real estate at long time and for low rates of interest, but without the right to issue bills. These two measures would fully satisfy the South and secure to the party fortunate enough to bring them about the support of the great body of our Southern people.

W. R. DAVIE,
(Of Landsford, Chester County, S. C.)
New York, Feb. 28, 1897.

TESS AS A STAGE HEROINE

Minnie Maddern Fiske Produces Lorimer Stoddard's Dramatization of Thomas Hardy's Novel.

MRS. FISKE ACTS TESS.

A Play of Considerable Merit Presented in a Very Creditable Way —Good Work by Charles Coghlan and Annie Irish.

Minnie Maddern Fiske acted Tess Durbeyfield in a play made by Lorimer Stoddard out of materials found in Thomas Hardy's sad story, "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. Hardy's novel is not essentially dramatic, though it contains certain episodes that were sure to suggest a play, some time or other, to a person of theatrical experience. That is to say, in an hour when dramatizations of novels are in fashion, a stage version of "Tess" was inevitable. And it was inevitable, too, that the play should miss much of the essential spirit of the drama.

Hardy makes a minute exposition of his unfortunate heroine's character, dwelling upon every smallest trait of it, upon her origin, and the circumstances of her education (or that which served as such) and her training. He shows Tess to us in meditation more frequently than in action; passive oftener than active. She does not do much in all the story, considering its length, but what she does counts.

Moreover, there is a mystical side to the story which could not be put in a play. Tess has always a foreboding of her fate; the ghostly coach of her ancient race, which appears as a sign of death or misfortune, is known to her; she more than half believes in omens, and her intuitive gift is highly developed.

Tess is a humble village girl, the child of poverty, but a strange recurrence of racial instinct and propensity makes hers a finer, subtler, richer nature than is often found in her walk of life. She is capable of learning, and more than that, for she can comprehend as well as acquire, she has taste as well as smartness. But in her youth she is wofully ignorant and unfortunate, and fate seems to be always against her. So she is, by turns, a wanton, a rejected wife, an adulteress and a murderess who pays the penalty of her crime upon the scaffold. And yet, with so great sympathy and clearness of expression, with so rare a gift of poetry, is her exceptional experience set before the reader, that the book's sub-title, "A Pure Woman, Faithfully Presented," is felt to be devoid of irony and justifiable. How far this is due to the author's skill as a narrator, and as a magician who by the deft use of words can charm the senses; and how far to its essential truth to nature it would be difficult to determine, perhaps idle to try. But Mr. Hardy is not the first to place a sinner in the light of a saint, and from Mary Magdalene to Jean val Jean such personages compel the strongest human sympathy, for the possibilities of sin and crime are in us all.

On the stage, however, Tess Durbeyfield must gain our sympathy, if at all, swiftly, and by means of few deeds strongly pictured. Mr. Stoddard's drama is in four acts and five scenes. It shows Tess at the dairy, wooed by Angel Clare, and dallying with him because she dare not confess to him the blight upon her life; pestered by the renewed attentions of her betrayer, Alec, and urged by her mother to marry Clare without telling him. She writes a letter of confession and puts it where it should fall into Clare's hands. But her mother suppresses it, and Tess is married, believing that Clare has forgiven her sin.

The scene of the confession on the wedding night is then ingeniously introduced in Act II., and upon hearing it Clare leaves his wife. She is next shown in poverty, because she refuses to apply to his lawyers for aid and consents to renew her relations with Alec when she is told that Clare has died in Brazil, her idea being to secure food and clothes for her brother and sister.

In the fourth act she is shocked by the return of Clare, and kills Alec, whose villainy and brutality are of ampler proportions than in the book. Then, wandering around the country with Clare, in that strange honeymoon, she is finally surrounded by the minions of the law at Stonehenge and surrenders with the zeal of a glorified martyr.

All things considered, the play is very well made. The task was difficult. Mr. Stoddard has deftly employed much of the dialogue in the book, and has made conversation out of some of Hardy's narrative. His original devices are few, but satisfying. He has developed the character of Alec d'Urberville and that of Marian, whom he makes a potent personage, and Alec's accomplice in the second betrayal of Tess.

Tess's character is not materially changed, and the extenuating circumstances invented by the dramatist are needed in the play, as the spectator would lose sympathy if she were shown to be culpable.

Mrs. Fiske scarcely realizes Hardy's heroine to the eye. That was not to be expected. Tess is of full figure, round-armed, with deep, dark eyes and a great quantity of dark hair. Mrs. Fiske is very slight, fragile, of nervous temperament, with auburn hair. She finds good opportunities in her new rôle, particularly in the scene of confession, the scene of Alec's return, and the scene of the murder. Last night she dwelt too long, perhaps, on certain bits of pantomime, that would have been more effective if less prolonged. The portrayal is interesting rather than thrilling, and its sympathetic quality is rather dubious.

Annie Irish played Marian with unusual variety of expression and pictorial force, and the betrayer was embodied with his accustomed fine skill by Charles Coghlan. Alice Pierce was effective as the boy Abraham, and, indeed, all the rôles were well played, while the setting was handsome and appropriate.

Angel Clare.....Edward M. Bell
Alec d'Urberville.....Charles Coghlan
John Durbeyfield.....John Jack
Abraham Durbeyfield.....Alice Pierce
Farmer Crick.....W. L. Branscombe
Jonathan.....Wilfrid North
Tim.....Alfred Hickman
James.....W. E. Butterfield
Joan Durbeyfield.....Mary E. Barker
Tess.....Mrs. Fiske
'Liza Lu.....Edith Wright
Marian.....Annie Irish
Izz.....Nellie Lingard
Retty.....Bijou Fernandez

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Rafael Joseffy Assists in Playing the Brahms Quintet.

The constantly growing appreciation of chamber music is one of the encouragements which true lovers of the art in New York are enjoying at present. The popularity of the concerts of the Kneisel Quartet has increased steadily, and last night the fourth concert of the current season drew an audience which filled the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall to overflowing. It was an attentive and sympathetic assembly and it applauded the best work of the evening in a manner which showed unusual power of discrimination. The appearance of Rafael Joseffy, the eminent pianist, as a coadjutor of the quartet, had not a little to do with the size of the audi-

ence, but its enthusiasm was highest after the slow movement of the Beethoven quartet.

The programme consisted of Mr. Georg Henschel's new string quartet in E flat major, heard for the first time here; Beethoven's quartet in E minor, Opus 59, No. 2, and the great Brahms piano quintet in F minor, Opus 32. Mr. Henschel's quartet, the novelty of the concert, proved to be a meritorious composition, though not one of great power. In its general character it is somewhat Schubertian, though the voice-writing is a little more modern in its endeavor to give quasi-solo effects to all the instruments. Mr. Henschel employs a more dispersed harmony and more frequent contrary motion of the parts than his model, but nevertheless in the contour of his melodies and the general outline of his harmonic scheme he reminds the hearer of Schubert. His work is strictly classic in form, except in the matter of repetitions, and is clear, compact, and concise. The first movement is deficient in contrast of themes, the two being equally passionate in feeling, though of course the second is in a more fluent cantabile style than the first. The working out is musicianly without offering anything uncommon. The second movement, andante commodo, is a theme and variations. The theme is very melodious and the variations, except a cheap pizzicato, are not only scholarly, but interesting. Their chief fault is a lack of variety in the figuration. They depend mostly on harmonic development. The scherzo is the weak member of the quartet, but the finale is admirable. It is in sonata form without the repetitions, and it is warm in feeling and gracious in movement. Indeed, its chief merit is its grace and finish. It is a piece of really good writing. It is hardly necessary to say that the Kneisel men played it well.

The performance of the Beethoven quartet was one of those achievements which explain the fame of the Kneisel Quartet. In precision, unanimity, intensity of feeling, warmth of color, and intellectuality it was beyond the power of criticism adequately to praise. Such a deep and poetic reading as that of the adagio is seldom heard, and it moved the audience greatly. The grand quintet of Brahms formed a fitting close to the concert. It seems marvelous that any one can question the genius of Brahms after hearing the slow movement, and the scherzo of this work. The quintet was played in a masterly manner. Mr. Joseffy long ago demonstrated how complete a master he was of Brahms, and he did not have to make known last night how thoroughly he understands the requirements of ensemble performance. He was not a soloist, but part of a quintet. He played nobly, and so did his associates. The result was an artistic triumph.

NORDICA IN GERMAN OPERA.

Signed a Contract Yesterday to Appear with the Damrosch Company.

Mme. Nordica signed a contract yesterday to appear at four performances and one matinée during the German opera season, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, at the Metropolitan Opera House.

It is stated that the prima donna will appear in "Lohengrin" twice, "Tristan and Isolde" once, and in "Siegfried" once.

Mr. C. L. Graff, Mr. Damrosch's representative, who conducted the negotiations which have now come to a successful termination, said:

"Negotiations have been completed by which Mme. Nordica will sing with the Damrosch Opera Company during the season of four weeks at the Metropolitan Opera House, which opens next Monday night.

"The negotiations have been in progress for some time, as stated in newspaper reports, but the delay was not due, as rumor had it, to any difference in terms.

"Mme. Nordica has engagements at the Grand Opera in Paris, and before definite arrangements could be made it was necessary for her to postpone these appearances, which she has now done. The contracts were signed to-day. The terms of the contracts are confidential, and Mme. Nordica will appear as a regular member of the company."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Frohman has engaged J. E. Dodson for another season as a member of the Empire Theatre stock company.

It is announced that a professional matinée of "At Piney Ridge" will shortly be given at the American Theatre.

It is said that some material changes will be made in the cast of "La Falote" at the Casino, and that the piece will be strengthened.

"Der Huettenbesitzer," ("Claire,") a comedy-drama by Georges Ohnet, will be revived at the Irving Place Theatre to-morrow night. The last performance of "Tata-Toto" will be given Friday night.

A. S. Lipman has been engaged by Joseph Jefferson to act the rôle of John Perrybingle in "The Cricket on the Hearth" during that actor's Spring tour. Mr. Jefferson will begin his season in New Orleans March 22.

A benefit performance was given yesterday afternoon at the Knickerbocker Theatre for the Post Graduate Hospital. "Our Regiment," an English farce in three acts, by Henry Hamilton, was acted by J. H. W. Harris and others. A substantial sum was realized for the hospital.

The Tuesday Evening Card Club attended the performance of "Under the Red Robe" at the Empire Theatre last night. The party, which numbered twenty-one persons, was chaperoned by Mrs. Charles W. Keep, and included Miss Marion Keep, Miss Benedict, and Miss Eloise Lee.

The cast of the vaudeville, "In Gayest Manhattan," to be produced at Koster & Bial's Music Hall March 15, includes Henry E. Dixey, R. A. Roberts, Fred Hallen, Robert E. Graham, Frank E. Blair, George Leach, June Stone, Marie Osborne, Mollie Fuller, and Nettie Lyford. There is also a chorus of sixty people. The scenery will be painted by Albert Operti.

"Miss Manhattan," the musical comedy to be presented at Wallack's Theatre March 22, was written by George V. Hobart, Herman Perlet, and H. Pueringer. Mamie Gilroy will appear in the title rôle as Miss Manhattan, and Ruben Fax as Father Knickerbocker. The action of the piece takes place on the streets of New York and in the auditorium of the Madison Square Garden.

Among the attractions secured yesterday for the Actors' Fund benefit at the Broadway Theatre are Olga Nethersole and James K. Hackett in a scene from "Romeo and Juliet," Miss Beatrice Herford, the monologue artist, and the Lyceum Theatre stock company. Other features of equal importance will be added later, including a skit on Shakespeare's heroes, written for the occasion by Grant Stewart.

L. N. Parker, the author of "The Mayflower," to be produced at the Lyceum Theatre next Monday night, announces that the play is in no sense historical, but treats in an idyllic way of one family and three pairs of lovers. The cast of the piece will include James K. Hackett, Felix Morris, Charles Walcot, Edward J. Morgan, Joseph Wheelock, Mary Mannering, Bessie Tyree, Grace Root, and Mrs. Whiffen.

PROTEST AGAINST DUTIES.

Shoe and Leather Men Want Degras to Remain on the Free List.

A committee of the New England Shoe and Leather Association has forwarded to Washington a protest against the imposition of duties on degras, or wool grease, cod oil, and other greases, and oils used in making leather. A. G. Webster is Chairman and George C. Houghton is Secretary of the committee. This protest is designed to offset a petition recently presented to the Committee on Ways and Means of Congress by certain manufacturers of menhaden oil that "duties be placed on degras, cod oil, and other greases used in making leather."

The protesting committee assert that any duties placed on the commodities named would injure the boot, shoe, and leather industry. Degras, or wool grease, it is said, is the principal article used in finishing three-fourths of the American-finished upper leather, and not one-eighth of the degras consumed in this country is produced here.

With reference to the theory that if the cost of degras is increased more American menhaden oil will be used, the protest says: "Menhaden oil cannot be substituted for degras, as the degras is necessary to produce peculiar and desirable qualities which no other grease and no other oil can produce. The production of American cod oil is not one-fourth the requirements of American leather manufacturers, and it cannot be increased even under high protection."

Following are the names of the special committee appointed to place before Congress the reasons why these articles should remain on the free list: A. G. Webster, Charles H. Buswell, William H. Bullivant, George H. Leonard, and Charles H. Haskell.

A BANQUET TO MR. BAYARD

England's Farewell to the Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

HONORS MODESTLY ACCEPTED.

Mr. Bayard Makes an Address Full of Sincere Feeling, and Lord Salisbury Answers It with Friendly Sentiments for This Country.

LONDON, March 2.—The farewell banquet given by the Right Hon. George Faudel Phillips, Lord Mayor of London, in honor of Ambassador Bayard, took place to-night in the Egyptian Hall, in the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor. The scene in the hall was a most brilliant one, all the guests who were entitled to do so wearing the uniform of their respective ranks. Lord Salisbury was attired in the Windsor uniform, while the Lord Mayor wore his robes and chains of office. The guests who had been invited to pay honor to Mr. Bayard included the Ambassadors, the Cabinet Ministers, from Lord Salisbury downward, peers of the realm, members of the House of Commons, and leading representatives of science, art, and literature, together with the leaders of England's most extensive industries. Altogether over 350 guests were assembled.

The music was rendered by a specially selected orchestra, which played American National airs during the intervals between the toasts.

The Lord Mayor sat at the head of the table, with Mr. Bayard on his right.

Letters of regret were read from Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England; Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, and the Spanish Ambassador.

The Distinguished Guests.

The most prominent guests were Prime Minister Salisbury, Lord Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor; Viscount Cross, Lord Privy Seal; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War; Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland; Lord Ashbourne, Lord James of Hereford, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Right Hon. Walter Long, President of the Board of Agriculture; the Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, Financial Secretary of the Treasury; the Right Hon. George Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office; the Earl of Onslow, Parliamentary Secretary of the India Office; Sir Richard Webster, Attorney General; Lord Herschell, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Lord Kimberley, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir H. H. Fowler.

Earl Spencer, the Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P.; Sir Frank Lockwood, Sir E. Poynter, President of the Royal Academy; Lord Lister, President of the Royal Society; Sir A. Arnold, Sir E. Lawson, Mr. A. G. Landsman of the Bank of England, Lord Macnaughten, Lord Morris, Lord Davey, Lord Justices Lindley, Lopes, Smith, Rigby, and Chitty, Sir F. Jenne, Judge Advocate General; Justices North, Sterling, Kekewich, Byrne, and Hawkins, the Earl of Clarenden, the Marquis of Tweeddale, High Commissioner of Scotland; Gen. Lord Roberts, the Earl of Lathom, Lord Chamberlain; Sir William Broadbent, M. D.; Sir Walter Besant, the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Denbeigh, commanding the Honourable Artillery Company; Mr. Thomas Hardy, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, the members of the American Embassy, the Lord Mayors of York and Birmingham, Sir Donald Smith, Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain; Sir Saul Samuel, Agent General of New South Wales; Sir F. Perkins, Mayor of Southampton; Sir Andrew Clarke, Agent General of South Australia; Prof. Dewar, Henry M. Stanley, M. P.; Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society; the Aldermen of the City of London, Sir A. Rollit, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Welcome, Chairman of the American Society; Mr. Harold Frederic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen, Lord William Beresford, Consul General Collins, Mr. Hiram Maxim, and Mr. Lathrop, United States Consul at Bristol.

There were a score of ladies in the gallery, the guests of the Lady Mayoress.

A Toast to Mr. Bayard.

After loving cups had been passed around toasts to the royal family and the President of the United States were honored. The Lord Mayor then toasted Ambassador Bayard, whom he greeted, not only as the distinguished representative of the greatest republic the world had ever seen, but as a brother in blood, who had shown a lofty appreciation of English institutions. He recognized in him an eminent jurist, a polished diplomat, a charming scholar, and an accomplished orator.

The Lord Mayor referred eulogistically to Mr. Bayard's ancestry. His father, if asked, might well have replied: "I am uncertain whether I am prouder of being the son of my father or the father of my son."

While asserting the dignity of the great country he represented, Mr. Bayard had instilled the British public with a fraternal affection which would cement international good feeling. He came bearing an olive branch, and they offered in return a laurel crown in recognition of the great work he had done in knitting the nations together.

When Mr. Bayard rose to reply he was vigorously cheered. He spoke with evident emotion. He dwelt upon the representative, unpartisan nature of the assembly, and said that he did not receive the tribute they offered him as a personal one. The importance of the gathering lay in the fact that hosts and guest alike stood for the vast bodies of people of each country who were interested in each other. He regretted that he was not more capable to voice what he felt. He believed that he was chosen four years ago by a patriotic Executive to portray what ought to be the proper relations between the United States and Great Britain. His best energies had been directed to the fulfillment of his trust.

Duties of the Two Nations.

Mr. Bayard dwelt at length upon the kindred duties of the United States and Great Britain as the pioneers of human progress, based upon liberty, and upon the consequent necessity of fostering such mutual relations as would enable them best to fulfill those duties. He alluded to the vanished glories of the Mediterranean nations, which were formerly the centres of the world's civilization, but which now presented the ghosts thereof. This object lesson was never plainer than at the present moment, when the peace of Europe was in jeopardy through lack of those very qualities of forces and purposes forming the living grandeur of his country and that of his listeners. [Cheers.] He spoke of the presence of the illustrious statesman who had proved his power and sense of proportion in his humane action in affairs.

This reference to Lord Salisbury was loudly cheered.

Continuing, Mr. Bayard said he declared in the presence of those who were perfectly able to contradict him that there was not a question between the peoples of the United States and Great Britain that justified a serious controversy of any kind. [Cheers.] He could not see a question of international danger or difficulty so long as the natural impulses of the two nations were not soured and perverted. It was to prevent such souring and perversion that he had come to England, and he had labored continually toward this end.

The Ambassador referred appreciatively to the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, and said that unexpected causes might, for a time, prevent the acceptance of the treaty, but he could not doubt but that the arrangement would be ultimately made. In conclusion, he asked his hearers to keep a corner of their hearts for him, and he then bade them farewell.

Mr. Bayard was cheered repeatedly as he took his seat.

Lord Salisbury Speaks.

Lord Salisbury then spoke. He said he regretted that Mr. Bayard's term of office had ended. His official connection with him had induced the deep conviction that both countries owed him a great debt for their love of peace and complete hatred of war. He referred to Mr. Bayard's remark about the impulses of the American and British peoples being soured or perverted. Lord Salisbury said that the danger did not lie in official circles. If the unofficial people were kept in order, the official people would never make war. At the present time organized government had distinctly lost force and public opinion had gained power. Therefore it was increasingly important that public opinion should be rightly guided. It was in shaping the future that the advance of the world lay.

Lord Salisbury paid a tribute to Mr. Bayard's indefatigable zeal in teaching the two nations to know each other, and in molding them in a common, blessed form.

Lords Peel, Herschell, and Halsbury also spoke.

Mr. Bayard to Visit the Queen.

LONDON, March 2.—The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Bayard will pay a farewell visit to the Queen at Windsor on Thursday, and will sleep at the castle that night. In consequence of this arrangement, Mr. Bayard will be unable to be present at the dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce, which is to be given Thursday, but may be postponed.

SPAIN'S ARMY DISEASED.

Twenty More Battalions Must Be Sent to the Philippines.

MADRID, March 2.—Advices from Manila say that the army of Spain in the Philippine Islands is being ravaged by ague and dysentery, and the entire situation is becoming worse each day.

The authorities are now convinced that it will be necessary to send twenty more battalions of troops to the Philippines in order to suppress the insurrection there.

At the Queen's Drawing Room.

LONDON, March 2.—At the drawing room which the Princess of Wales, as the representative of the Queen, will hold on March 4, Mrs. Bayard, wife of the American Ambassador, will present Mrs. Frederick Post, Miss Post, Mrs. Francis Rives, and Miss Forbes Morgan.

Latimer E. Jones's Stock Sold.

LONDON, March 2.—The sale took place to-day of the Eskdale Stud Farm, near Scarborough, of the horses, carriages, &c., belonging to Latimer E. Jones, the American who was recently arrested there for extensive forgeries committed in New York. Thirty-six horses were sold at an average price of 40 guineas. Some fine chestnut horses brought 80 guineas each. Good prices were obtained for the other property.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LA VALETTA, Malta, March 2.—The steam yacht Varuna, owned by Mr. Eugene Higgins of New York, arrived here to-day. The Varuna sailed from New York Dec. 11, and called at Bermuda, Madeira, Gibraltar, and Marseilles.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch from Baku, Russian Transcaucasia, says fire has occurred at Tagieff, in the naphtha springs district, by which over 2,000,000 poods (about 73,000,000 pounds) of naphtha have been destroyed.

LONDON, March 2.—Owing to the weakness of silver in China and the receipt of offers from America, it is expected that Japan will ship to the United States part of the silver which she is about withdrawing from circulation in consequence of the establishment of a gold standard there. It is also expected that the price of silver will fall still lower.

DEMOCRATS MAKE GAINS.

Results of Charter Elections in New York Cities—The Voting Machine Works Well in Hornellsville.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., March 2.—The United States voting machines were used at the charter election to-day. In all the wards the machines worked perfectly, the entire city vote being collected in ten minutes. The election resulted in a Democratic victory for all offices except one Alderman out of six.

ROME, N. Y., March 2.—Dr. W. J. P. Kingsley (Rep.) was re-elected Mayor by 280 majority to-day. The Democrats elect three out of five Aldermen, a Democratic gain of one over last year.

ITHACA, March 2.—John B. Lang (Rep.) was elected Mayor by about 300 majority. The Democrats elected three out of four Aldermen.

BATH, N. Y., March 2.—The election to-day resulted in the defeat of the entire Republican ticket by a large majority.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 2.—The election to-day resulted in a victory for the Democrats. The vote on the local option clause of the Raines liquor law resulted in favor of license.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 2.—The municipal election was held here to-day and proved to be one of the closest in results on the vote for Mayor ever held. Arthur C. Hastings (Rep.) was elected Mayor by a majority of 9 votes over O. W. Cutler, (Dem.) A Republican Overseer of the Poor, a Democratic Police Justice, two Democratic Justices of the Peace, one Republican Alderman, and three Democratic Aldermen were also elected.

NEW COPPER CASTING METHOD.

Added Tensile Strength and Higher Percentage of Elasticity.

In the current issue of The Electrical Review is the announcement of a new discovery in the art of casting copper. Copper is ordinarily cast by the use of alloys. It is stated that the new metal, which is known as MB copper, is cast pure, without alloys. Foundrymen have heretofore considered this an impossibility.

It is also stated that the new metal possesses an additional tensile strength of 33 1-3 per cent., and that a much higher percentage of elasticity has been developed, and that the new metal has a conductivity of 95 per cent., as compared with the best rolled copper. This will cause distinct changes in the building of dynamos, motors, railway apparatus, &c., because the new copper is believed to carry the same amount of current with one-third the amount of metal. Wire made of it will have greater strength and conductivity than the ordinary copper wire.

Mr. Edison says he accounts for the evident change in the structure of the metal by the theory that the shape of the crystals has been altered so that their lines are parallel, and that the molecules are thus brought closer together and into more intimate contact with each other.

For the Lebanon Hospital.

A charity matinée was given at the Harlem Opera House, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Lebanon Hospital, located on East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. Among those who took part were Chauncey Olcott, Miss Grace Welby of "A Trip to Chinatown" company, Mr. Eugene Barrington, Miss Jeannie Robinson-Murphy, Miss Letitia Guy Crowe, the whistler; Mme. Mira Marisona, soprano; Mr. Warren G. Richards, humorist, and others. Every seat in the house was occupied, and the proceeds will be used to swell the hospital fund.

Marriage Hidden for Sixteen Years.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., March 2.—Frank Rice and Miss Lizzie Frake, a dressmaker residing on Pearl Street this place, were married sixteen years ago, but kept the fact secret until yesterday. After the ceremony Rice went West and returned here this week. He is now a well-to-do resident of Cripple Creek, Col. They agreed to keep their wedding a secret until Rice should have made his mark in the world. The couple will live in Cripple Creek.

Gifts to Mount Holyoke College.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 2.—The Faculty of Mount Holyoke College announce the gift to the college of $40,000 for a dormitory by John D. Rockefeller of New York and the receipt of a check "from a friend" for $2,250.

Not a Passenger Was Injured.

BUTLER, Ind., March 2.—The St. Louis and Detroit Limited train, east bound, on the Wabash, was wrecked this morning at Newton, the entire train leaving the track at the crossing of the Lake Erie Road. None of the passengers was injured.

CRETAN GENDARMES REBEL

A Turkish Colonel Killed by a Shot from One of the Rifles of the Mutineers.

FOREIGN POWERS INTERVENE.

Two of the Gendarmes Killed, Two Others Are Dying, and the Rest Are Confined—Scene of Great Excitement in Canea.

CANEA, March 2.—The Turkish gendarmes in this city refused yesterday to perform further duty unless they were at once paid fifteen months' arrears of wages. The money, of course, was not paid, for the reason that the officials did not have it. Today the men openly mutinied, threatening to burn the town and massacre the inhabitants.

This afternoon Major Bor, the Irish officer who commands the gendarmerie, summoned the mutineers to assemble. Trouble being expected, British marines and French, Italian, Russian, German, and Austrian sailors were ranged in the square in front of the site of the palace of the Governor, which was burned a few days ago. The mutineers, who numbered about forty-five, were addressed by Major Bor, who offered to pay them immediately three months' arrears on account. The offer was refused. The men were then commanded to lay down their arms, which they had retained, but they refused to do so.

It is probable that a majority of the men were willing to obey the order, but a few turbulent leaders induced them to resist. Major Bor repeated the order three times, but no attention was paid to it. Another officer then laid his hand upon the shoulder of the nearest gendarme, saying: "Lay down your rifle." Immediately a voice from behind cried, "Don't give in. Fire, gendarmes."

Then several shots were discharged, one of them killing a Turkish Colonel who was standing by Major Bor's side.

Thereupon the Russian seamen were ordered by their commanding officer to advance and fire upon the mutineers. The British marines were ordered to make ready, but they did not receive the command to fire.

The gendarmes replied to the fire of the Russians, wounding an Italian sailor. Then five of the mutineers having fallen, the gendarmes yielded. In the confusion the leaders of the mutiny managed to make their escape. The remainder were surrounded by the foreign sailors and marines, and were soon lodged in prison. Major Bor has assured the men that they will all be released with the exception of those who first fired.

Two of the mutineers were killed and two others are dying from their wounds. The affair created the most intense excitement in the town, where Col. Suleiman Bay, the Turkish officer who was killed, was greatly liked. His murderers are confined on board the British warship Barfleur. A Lieutenant Colonel and some other officers were wounded by the fire from the mutineers.

ENGLAND'S POLICY DISCUSSED.

The Main Subject in Both Houses of Parliament.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. G. N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, read telegrams received from the British Consul at Canea saying that the Mussulmans in the Island of Crete had declared that they would not consent to a union of Crete with Greece and placed high hopes in the action of the great powers to prevent it.

The Admiral commanding the British warships in Cretan waters, Mr. Curzon said, wired that the flags which are hoisted at Selino, Kandamos, and Ekritons show that those towns are under the protection of the powers. The Moslems at those places, however, are in great danger of being massacred. The dispatch added that a report was in circulation that Christians were exterminating Moslems wherever they went.

The House debated the Cretan question until midnight. The speech made by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the leader of the Liberal Party, was a long one, but it consisted merely of eloquent rhetorical platitudes. He created the impression in the lobbies that he had been requested by the Government to treat the question gingerly, as the situation is too critical for outspokenness.

Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House, said that by autonomy for Crete the Government meant that, subject to the suzerainty of Turkey, the Porte would be powerless to intervene in the local affairs of the island. The Cretans would certainly be enabled to appoint a Christian Governor. If the island should be handed over to Greece it would not add an iota to its freedom, while on the other hand its transfer would imperil the whole peace of Eastern Europe. Greece, he added, had attained her object, and if she acted further she would incur the suspicion that she was not animated solely by pure motives.

In the House of Lords to-day, the Earl of Kimberley raised a debate upon the subject of Lord Salisbury's statement of Feb. 25, by asking questions similar to those asked by Sir William Harcourt in the House of Commons, adding that in his opinion it would have been wiser to have joined Crete with Greece than to have given the island an autonomous administration.

Lord Salisbury replied that the proposals setting forth the policy it was intended to pursue in Crete had been accepted by the powers, though that part relating to the withdrawal of the Turkish troops had met with some opposition. They must consider, he said, the interests of the Cretans, and take into account the question whether they desired to become a part of the Hellenic Kingdom. Moreover, they must sympathize with those wider views which favored the preservation of the paramount blessings of European peace, views that had greatly influenced the nations in deciding upon the granting of autonomy to the island, which would be effectual, and mean the withdrawal of the arbitrary power of the Sultan.

GREECE ORDERED TO WITHDRAW.

The Powers Give Her Six Days in Which to Evacuate Crete.

LONDON, March 2.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs that the diplomats this evening presented an identical note to M. Skouzes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, demanding the evacuation of Crete by the Greek forces within six days, under a threat of coercion.

The note informs Greece that the powers are agreed upon two points, first, that they will not allow Crete to be annexed in any form at present, and second that they are prepared to endow Crete with a complete scheme of autonomy. The powers express the hope that Greece will respect their decision.

The correspondent adds that he is assured by the highest authority that Greece will reject the ultimatum.

ATHENS, March 2.—Advices received here from Canea say that the foreign Admirals demanded that the Greek warships leave Cretan waters within twenty-four hours. To this demand Commodore Reineck, commanding the Greek warship Hydra, replied that he would only obey the orders of his own Government. If his ship were sunk, he declared, she would salute the foreign flags as she went down.

To Raise Sugar in Tehuantepec.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Among the incorporations listed to-day at Springfield is that of the Tehuantepec Improvement and Transportation Company, with offices in Chicago and a capital stock of $500,000. The incorporators are Frank N. Gage, Charles P. Dose, Horace Chenery, E. C. Hamburger, John W. Page, and William Elliott Furness. Mr. Gage said to-night that the company already had an option on 8,000 acres of land in Tehuantepec, and would eventually buy 50,000 acres. The company purposes raising sugar cane and doing general trading on the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S GUESTS.

The Colonial Dames Saw Some Rare Colonial Relics.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained the Colonial Dames of the State of New York at her residence, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. She left her husband in Washington and made a flying trip to this city to meet her guests. A paper on "Table Furnishings in Colonial Times" was the feature of the afternoon, and was read by Miss Harriet Mumford Campbell.

The Colonial Dames were delighted with a large collection of relics of colonial days which had been sent in by their owners. These were heaped upon a table with slender spindle legs and odd brass ornaments from which Gen. George Washington had once taken tea. The table was the property of Mrs. Vanderbilt, who also exhibited a silver teapot of equal antiquity. A decanter used by Washington was sent by Miss Margaret Seymour Hall, who also contributed a curiously wrought cocoanut shell, set with fantastic silver trimmings, the gift of Judge Hall to Miss Wentworth, a Colonial ancestress of Miss Hall. An interesting old porringer and pepper cruet of pewter, that had been given by Elder William Goodwin to Esther, the daughter of Giles Hamlin, about the year 1658, was sent in by Miss Tailer.

Over 125 of the 300 dames in the society were present, among them Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mrs. Emily de Peyster, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Robert Livingston, Mrs. Catharine E. Turnbull, Mrs. W. T. Cox, Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, Miss Clarisse Livingston, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. John Bleecker, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Stanford White, Miss Crosby, Mrs. L. Bayard Smith, Mrs. Howland Pell, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Henry Cady Sturges, and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr.

New England's Women Meet.

The National Society of New England Women had an interesting historical day with many pleasant features at the Waldorf yesterday. In the morning the society gave a breakfast. In the afternoon the meeting became a representation of the Colonial Congress of 1754, which, as Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley, the Chairman, explained, was called by the royal proclamation of George II. to take action against French encroachments in the colonies. A number of the New England Women took the rôles of delegates to the Congress and responded to the Chairman's call with bits of history.

Charles R. Flint's Guests.

Charles R. Flint gave a dinner last night in honor of Señor Andrade, Venezuelan Minister to the United States. Among the guests were John A. Stewart, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Chauncey M. Depew, Charles A. Dana, William J. Coombs, Charles Stewart Smith, Charles R. Miller, John E. Searles, Dr. Charles E. Simmons, José Caftellot of Mexico, Wallace P. Flint, Joseph F. Auerbach, W. D. Bishop, and Nicholas Fish.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Nugent—Clark.

Henry Nugent, a popular member of the Holy Cross Lyceum, and Miss Henrietta Clark, the daughter of Patrick Clark, were married yesterday morning in the Church of the Holy Cross, West Forty-second Street, by Bishop M. Farley, a cousin of the bride. The marriage was followed with a wedding breakfast, given by the bride's uncle, Dr. T. H. Manley, at his home, 115 West Forty-ninth Street. Friendly hands had filled the church with floral decorations. The groomsman was Edward L. Nolan and the bridesmaid Miss Olivia E. Clark. The ushers were Thomas and James Brennan and George Lamb. Mr. and Mrs. Nugent will attend the inauguration, and from Washington will go on to Old Point Comfort.

Lilienthal—Seckendorf.

The marriage of Miss Henriette Seckendorf, daughter of Mrs. M. Seckendorf of 133 East Eighty-fourth Street, to Clarence Lilienthal of Savannah, Ga., was celebrated last evening at the residence of the bride's mother. The Rev. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El conducted the ceremony. The bride's sister, Miss Fannie Seckendorf, was maid of honor, and the best man was Walter Lilienthal, brother of the bridegroom.

Struck by a Trolley Car.

Albert Gardona, a butcher, thirty-five years old, doing business and residing at 147 Brook Avenue, was thrown from his wagon at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Brook Avenue yesterday by a collision with a trolley car and sustained severe internal injuries. The motorman, Arthur Banker, was arrested.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The last of the series of Tuesday evening dances, which have been enjoyed at the Fencers' Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street, was given last evening. The patronesses were Mrs. Bainbridge Colby, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. Daniel C. French, Mrs. John Ames Mitchell, Mrs. Clarence C. Rice, and Mrs. Charles Worthington.

Many prominent society people were interested in the "Mardi Gras Tea" which was given at Sherry's yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Lisa Day Nursery, and the audience was large and fashionable. Miss May Irwin sang several negro melodies that were enthusiastically received, and Miss Josephine Hall delighted her listeners by giving "Sister Mary Jane's Top Note." Louis Mann with "It is to Laugh," Harry Atkinson, Mlle. Deyo, and the Neapolitan Singers also entertained.

The last of the series of popular Tuesday evening dances which have been given by the younger set of society during the Winter at Sherry's, was held last night, and was well attended. The cotillion was led by Alexander M. Hadden, who danced with Mrs. Ogden Mills. The favors were suggested by the Mardi Gras festival, and consisted of slender wands with jesters' heads and ribbons, and small scented bags tied with bunches of ribbon. The patronesses who received were Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Henry Sloane, and Mrs. Whitney Warren.

"The Wandering Minstrels," an organization composed of a number of young society people, gave the second of a series of musicales, the first of which was held at the house of Mrs. Marcellus Hartley in December last, at the residence of Mrs. Henry Butler, 139 West Ninety-third Street, yesterday evening. The feature of the concert was the singing of the Misses Clara and Edith White. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Barrow, Dr. and Mrs. Merle Smith, Miss Ethel White, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, Marcellus Dodge, the Misses Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Bonsall, Albert Handy, Howard Handy, B. W. Bullock, and Gale Carter.

COMING EVENTS.

The regular meeting of the League of Parents and Teachers will be held this afternoon at Barnard College, 343 Madison Avenue.

At the lectures of the Public Education Association this afternoon, addresses will be delivered by Miss Lillie Williams of Trenton and Miss Amy Johnson.

At the meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine to-morrow evening, the section on public health will discuss the subject, "The Health Department of New York."

The cavalry drill and games of the First Signal Corps will take place at Central Park Riding Academy on Thursday evening. Marksmanship badges will be presented, and the work of the corps will be inspected.

Washington Lodge, No. 19, Rehoboth Lodge, No. 38, Henry Jones Lodge, No. 39, and American Lodge, No. 410, B'nai Berith, will jointly celebrate the birthday anniversary of Washington and Lincoln at the Tuxedo to-morrow evening.

Miss Lucy Chandler Kellogg will deliver a course of four lectures on "Tales of Life in Foreign Lands" at the residence of Mrs. Charles R. Weeks, 157 West Thirteenth Street. The first ecture on "London," will be given Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

The second of the series of three lectures on "Architecture and Decorative Art" will be given at the Architectural League Exhibition, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, at 8:15 o'clock this evening. Prof. A. L. Frothingham will speak on the special subject, "Sculpture."

Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker will deliver a lecture on the subject of "The Primary Organization of Political Parties and the Importance of Good Citizens Taking Part Therein," at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Eugene P. Peyser.

Eugene P. Peyser of this city, for many years widely known in mercantile circles, died in his cottage, at Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, early yesterday morning. He had been in poor health for about two years, and last Fall he took up his residence at Saranac Lake by advice of his physician. Mr. Peyser was born in this city Aug. 4, 1857, and after acquiring such education as was possible in the public schools, he started in the gentlemen's furnishing goods business in a small way in Fulton Street. For a while his business prospered, and he extended it. Then misfortune overtook him, and he was obliged to compromise with his creditors.

Starting out for the second time in the same line of business, Mr. Peyser, after much patient effort, achieved a permanent success. He established his store in Broadway and built and operated a collar and cuff factory in Troy. As soon as his means permitted, he wrote to each one of his old creditors and voluntarily paid them in full the obligations which, on the occasion of his failure, they had compromised. Throughout his subsequent business career, Mr. Peyser was uniformly successful, and he amassed a competency. He attributed his success in a large measure to liberal and judicious advertising.

Mr. Peyser was a member of the Progress Club, and at one time of the Twenty-second Regiment. He leaves a wife and two children. The arrangements for the funeral have not been made.

John J. O'Brien.

John J. O'Brien died yesterday of rheumatism of the heart. He had long lived at the Catholic Club, 120 West Fifty-ninth Street, but had gone to St. Vincent's Hospital to undergo an operation.

Mr. O'Brien was sixty-seven years old and was born in Cork, Ireland, coming to New York in 1857. For the last quarter of a century he was associated prominently with the printing business. He was fond of racing and yachting, and had been Commodore of the Jefferson Yacht Club. He had also been President of both the Occidental and Lee Clubs. He was active in social and political circles and was once on the General Committee of Tammany Hall. He was a pew holder of St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, and lived many years in that parish. He was a widower and leaves one son, Daniel F. O'Brien, living at 225 East Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. O'Brien was uncle of Alderman John J. O'Brien of the Twenty-second Assembly District.

The funeral will be held Friday in St. Stephen's Church. Interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

John Kelly.

The entrance to old John Kelly's hat shop, on the second story of 134 Park Row, bore the notice yesterday: "Closed on Account of Death." John Kelly was eighty-two years old, and for almost a half century had supplied headgear to a large number of patrons. During that long period he never changed his place of business, and his factory has been located in the rear of 134.

Kelly's habits were methodical. He lived in Webster Avenue, Jersey City Heights, but only the heaviest storms could keep him at home. Frugality, his neighbors say, was his chief characteristic, and not a penny did he waste. Often, indeed, he denied himself a noonday luncheon to invest the money thus saved in stock. His business had always been good. He employed three men and one woman. His hats were bought by all the retailers of the east side, and he had a large number of regular customers on Long Island and in New Jersey.

Kelly was stricken at 11 o'clock Monday night. One of his assistants was on the street below proclaiming his wares when Mr. Kelly felt a pain in his side. He called to his employe as he fell in a swoon upon a chair. Soon after he died.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. JAMES E. BEACH, thirty-five years of age, a Baptist minister, of Chester, Vt., died yesterday at Harrison, N. J.

ROBERT WALSH of Newark, N. J., senior member of the firm of R. Walsh & Co., candy manufacturers, died last night. He was fifty-six years old. He leaves a wife and three children.

WILLIAM HUTTON of Kingston died yesterday, aged sixty-three years. He was a large manufacturer of brick, and was rated one of the richest men in his city. He was born in Philad

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)
FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the American Loan and Trust Company, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 2, 1897.

In accordance with the term of the Sinking Fund clause of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, CECILIA BRANCH, MORTGAGE, Fifty-five Thousand Dollars ($55,000) has been deposited with this Company, as Trustee, for the purchase of bonds of this issue at par.

Bonds to the amount of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, if not purchased on or before Saturday, March 13, 1897, will be designated by lot for redemption as provided in the Sinking Fund clause of said mortgage.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.
DRAWN BONDS.

Interest ceased on February 1st, 1897, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879," drawn for the sinking fund on January 30th, at 105 and accrued interest, and holders are requested to surrender the same to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee, at No. 20 William Street, New York, and receive payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 106⅔ for the Five Per Cents, and 107 for the Six Per Cents., viz.:

5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
Nos. 0009, 0048, 0119, 0249, 0337, 0870, 1334, 2291, 2536, 3384, 3683, 4021, 4072, 5112, 5301, 5587, 5708, 5836, 6043, 6049, 6075.

6 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
Nos. 0136, 0354, 0863, 1707, 1767, 2330, 2589, 2594, 3635, 3816, 4140.

Registered bonds having $1,000 drawn from each bond:

5 Per Cent. $5,000 bonds Nos. 76, 114.
6 Per Cent. $1,000 bonds No. 228.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.
New York, February 27, 1897.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market restricted and irregular.

Lake Shore maintained its place yesterday as the most attractive feature in the security market. That stock again crossed 171, and most of the advance was maintained. Much of the reason for recent strength in this stock was disclosed in an official announcement that arrangements have been completed for refunding the company's debt on a basis that represents charges of but 50 per cent. of what formerly they were.

***

This event, which for many reasons is of the highest consequence, reflects conditions which are directly traceable to that distinctive policy in Lake Shore's management over and over again pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES. A 7 per cent. bond is funded into a 3½ per cent. bond for no reason so influential as the fact forever plain in Lake Shore that investors have every safeguard, are treated uniformly and universally with fairness.

***

It is unfortunate that many more of our important corporations are not so situated as to be able to participate soon in good fortune similar to this which has been earned by the Lake Shore. An officer of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company has notified Wall Street that some time there is to be a refunding of the 7 per cent. bonds of that company. So far as can be discovered, however, there are no lively anticipations in the financial world of anything like an early repetition of the Lake Shore refunding by this Pennsylvania coal company whose bookkeeping has within the last few days become so educational.

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In the stock market yesterday Jersey Central again cut something of a conspicuous figure. For the first time in a long while it was dealt in to an extent of more than 10,000 shares, selling at the opening above 95, whence it broke down close to 93, at which point it seemed to meet with inside support, from which came a rally that put the stock back close to its opening price. The official announcement that the unpaid coupons of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company (they aggregate over $5,000,000) are to be funded into a new bond occasions much comment. It is hardly believed anywhere in Wall Street that the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company has credit enough to float such new bonds. Any such plan must involve the guarantee and indorsement of some other corporation; and there is but one corporation, of course, to which Lehigh and Wilkesbarre can look—this other being Jersey Central, already a guarantor on the coal company's obligations for other millions.

***

But what most is beyond the comprehension of the average student of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre report, as THE NEW YORK TIMES has made it public, (its publication being an official transcript,) has to do with that company's floating debt. It passes $7,000,000. This is an aggregate beyond what any important railroad corporation in this country presumes to go before its stockholders with. What is this floating debt? How has it been created? To whom is it due? From whom is the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre able to obtain advances with which to finance this traffic burden? On whose notes, direct or indirect, on whose indorsements, corporate or individual, can this comparatively insignificant coal property out in Pennsylvania get such a tremendous credit? These are questions that have no flippancy in them.

And is this $7,000,000 floating debt also to be funded, when, after a while, with the $5,472,552 unpaid coupons of the same company are funded—funded along with interest which the Jersey Central has never been able to collect, though claiming it in annual reports to make a dividend showing?

***

Outside of Sugar Trust, whose transactions represented about a quarter of yesterday's market, and outside of the Granger shares, there was besides Jersey Central not much of interest in yesterday's stock market. The Granger stocks are stronger than any others. An unwieldy short interest has been for some time past in Burlington and St. Paul. Burlington sent in a magnificent statement of January earnings yesterday morning on which all the Western railroad stocks showed strength, though during the day it was pointed out that there had been a phenomenal and inexplicable drop in the percentage of operating expenses. Later in the day—after the stock market had adjourned—the earnings of St. Paul and Rock Island for the completed month of February were made public. They contrasted discouragingly with the earlier Burlington showing.

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Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, coupon, advanced ⅛. The sales were $26,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 113¼@113⅜, and $25,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123.

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In State bonds $10,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 6.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	Lake Shore	2½
Am. Sug. Ref.	⅝	Mich. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Mo. Pacific	½
Brook. Union Gas	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Can. Southern	½	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Pacific Mail.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Pullman Car	⅝
Consol. Gas	1	St. P. & Omaha	½
Del. & Hudson	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Ill. Steel Co.	⅝		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Minn. & St. L.	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	1	St. P. 1st, D. & Gt.	
Iowa Central 1st.	1	So.	1
Lake Shore 2d con. c.	3	Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	
Ohio. & Miss. 2d c.	1¼	Birm.	1
Stand. R. & T. inc.	1	Ulster & Del. 1st 5s.	1⅜

BONDS DECLINED.

Detroit Gas 5s.	1	U. S. Leather 6s.	1
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1	Va. Mid. gen.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $123,871,666; balances, $7,384,079; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $434,580.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market a trifle easier. Posted rates at $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84¼@$4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—Par @5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 22½c premium; telegraphic, 25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 1c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount @ par.

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The local money market yesterday was again quiet and featureless. In the call department there was no change. Time money borrowers seem to be increasing their disposition to hold out for lower rates. Commercial paper brokers report no material change in their department. It was said yesterday that several large exchange loans were being renewed at 2 per cent.

From out of town comes various news as to money market conditions. Boston advices say that while there is no indication of an immediate advance in rates, and while there is even less of an inclination to put out six months' money than heretofore, still lenders of money, recognizing a gradual increase in the volume of general business, and taking into consideration the improved sentiment existing everywhere in commercial and financial circles, are of the opinion that the turn in the monetary situation is not far off. Boston authorities also note an increased desire to secure long-time contracts.

In Chicago money rates are easy. According to the Chicago papers, the prospect for a good year for the banking fraternity is not considered at all good. The liquidation of the Yerkes loans, which, it is estimated, has released more than $1,200,000 of local accommodation, is having its effect upon the market. In Chicago the bulk of the business is being done in time money. There is little or no disposition to make loans subject to call.

Philadelphia reports local money market conditions much the same as those of New York. There is little or no demand for funds, and prospects of higher rates are exceedingly remote.

Cincinnati authorities say that, notwithstanding the hindrances local business has received because of recent floods in the Ohio Valley, banks are reporting a better borrowing demand for money. The demand is not sufficient to cause any hardening of rates or to make any extended inroads into the supply, but still there are indications of better business in the money market in the near future.

JERSEY CENTRAL'S DILEMMA.

Mr. F. J. Lisman of the New York Stock Exchange, who, in addition to being a bond expert, is recognized in Wall Street as an authority on railroad accounting, said yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES representative, in discussing the recently published statement of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company:

"The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre figures, as published by THE NEW YORK TIMES, make a decidedly bad showing, and the matter reflects greatly to the discredit of the Jersey Central management. After President Maxwell's statement and his practical confirmation of all that THE TIMES said, there is no need of going into a discussion of the figures in order to point out their meaning.

"Regarding those unpaid coupons, President Maxwell has nothing to say, excepting that in the near future they will be taken care of. In other words, the Jersey Central Company has been paying dividends out of futures. To say the least, that is very bad business."

Says The Philadelphia Inquirer:

"The break in Jersey Central is explained by the publication in a New York paper of the report of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company for the year ending with October, 1896. The company reported a deficit after paying interest of $1,052,552 and a floating debt of $3,400,000, besides other indebtedness of $3,601,000. President Maxwell of the New Jersey Central came to the rescue with a statement about bad times and an incomplete report, but, as the report corresponds with those made by other coal-mining companies, it may safely be accepted.

"The claim of the New Jersey Central made in the last annual report that the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company paid $428,000 interest on bonds owned by the Central is thus seen to be a misstatement in fact.

"The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre only earned $140,000 over its operating expenses, and when it paid the Central $428,000, it paid money that it had not earned. This bookkeeping between the railroad and the coal company is an old dodge that deceives nobody any more.

"We all remember that Mr. Corbin found among the assets of the Reading Railroad a claim for $19,000,000 advanced to the Coal and Iron Company, and that he properly wiped it out as of no value. The marvel is in view of this exhibit that Jersey Central stock did not decline more than it did."

Says The Wall Street News:

"President J. Rogers Maxwell of the Jersey Central was out in a highfalutin statement yesterday endeavoring to explain away the terrible showing made by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre for 1896, the figures of which appear in another column. What Mr. Maxwell had to say received very little attention, and deservedly so, because he was endeavoring to belittle his own sworn statement by an unsworn one. We notice Mr. Maxwell says nothing regarding the failure of his company to publish the statement of earnings of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre for the years 1894 and 1895. Why this silence? Was the showing too bad to make public?"

Says The Daily Stockholder:

"Generally speaking, securities are held more closely than at any time in several years, and on the confidence which people have in the return in the not distant future of a comparative degree of prosperity. Let that confidence be shaken, of which there is apparently no sign, and we may look for what makes bear movements successful—liquidation. The only settlement of that sort lately in evidence has been made by the short interest.

"Of course, intending buyers should discriminate. The dividend-paying coalers, as has been steadily contended in this column, are suffering from changed conditions. Jersey Central ought to be quoted nearer to par on the unearthing of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre annual report for 1896 and attendant disclosures for which the public are indebted to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which discovered and presented them exclusively on Sunday morning.

"We believe Jersey Central will sell far below its present price, but whether it will do so in the immediate future depends upon its largest holders. The stock has been closely held, and is still closely held in spite of some liquidation during the last few weeks. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, owned by the Jersey Central, had a deficit for 1896 of a million dollars round figures, and its annual report shows that the overdue coupon account has increased about a million and a quarter of dollars since 1893.

"The Jersey Central's annual report led stockholders of that corporation to believe that the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre interest had been paid in cash, while the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre statement shows that the interest, amounting to $448,000, was carried to the overdue coupon account—a fine commentary on the bookkeeping methods of the Jersey Central management."

Dow, Jones & Co. say:

"The report of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company was actively discussed, but most houses disliked to sell Jersey Central stock short, because of the way it has been, and is, held. The fact that Lehigh and Wilkesbarre had done so poorly was not exactly a surprise, but the showing was worse than had been anticipated. One prominent operator makes the point that the principal feature to him is the floating debt of some $7,000,000, and he would like to know upon what securities this debt is carried.

"Another operator says that the advances by Jersey Central to other companies and the amounts due Jersey Central by other companies cannot be of any great value, if most of them are like those to or of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, judging their value from the returns of earnings by the Lehigh Company. He said that there seemed to be a general impression that Jersey Central stock would work lower until such time as the anthracite trade improved to a point where it was known that all the companies were making money. He did not see any inducement to buy Jersey Central stock so long as most of the surplus, earned as a railroad, is needed to meet the deficit of the coal company. It looked to him very much like a repetition of the profits made by the Reading Railroad, being more than offset by the losses of the Reading Coal and Iron Company.

"The head of one house figures that Jersey Central has been earning about 1 per cent. per annum on the stock, when the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre deficits are taken into consideration."

WESTERN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Granger figures were numerous yesterday. The January statement of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was published during the morning. St. Paul's earnings for the fourth week of February and for the month and Rock Island's figures for the same period came out after 3 o'clock. Burlington's report had a bullish effect on all the Granger stocks, and during the day there was much guessing as to the showing to be made by St. Paul and Rock Island.

The Burlington statement was an excellent one. Gross earnings in January increased over $79,000, and operating expenses were decreased over $135,000. Net earnings for the month increased $214,320. Burlington's policy of economy is illustrated by the fact that during January operating expenses were 62.31 per cent. of the gross, against 69.41 per cent. in January, 1896, and 70 per cent. in January, 1897.

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In contradistinction to the excellent Burlington statement comes St. Paul's figures for February. Earnings for the fourth week of the month ran $554,507, a decrease of $162,908 for the week. The statement for the full month shows earnings of $2,119,738, a decrease of $185,942 as compared with February, 1896.

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Rock Island's statement for February shows earnings of $1,070,838, against $1,117,552 in February, 1895, a decrease of $46,714.

COAL TRADE FACTS.

In its weekly review of the coal trade situation, The Coal Trade Journal to-day will say:

"The anthracite coal trade is on the basis of a 2,500,000-ton output for this month, and there is very little that is new or worthy of comment in connection therewith. The market is not active, for it is not the season of the year when such a turn is likely to be given to affairs; whether the actual prices now being realized are to be taken as the opening list for the year remains to be seen. The price of anthracite for the domestic sizes should average $4 per ton at the tidewater loading ports, which is a fair price for the commodity, and the policy of the producers seems to be leading in that direction.

"Boston advices are that there is little doing in bituminous, as the amount of transient trade offering is small; great pressure is being made to sell soft coal, and prices are in favor of the buyer. Anthracite keeps in the same old rut, with supplies sufficient for any present needs; the trade will not be active until prices are settled on a more permanent basis; at present values are considerably less than the July list.

"Philadelphia advices are that anthracite trade is unsatisfactory so far as demand is concerned; the restriction is keeping down the supply of coal that is offering, but any sales that are made are at less than list prices. Soft coal is quoted dull and prices low.

"Anthracite conditions at Chicago show but little change from previous report, as the last circular is not fully maintained. This is noticeable more particularly in the outlying districts to which coal has hitherto been sent from Chicago, but which has been cut into by shippers from other points. There is to be noted an increase in the use of bituminous coal in a considerable portion of the district heretofore supplied by Chicago shippers with anthracite. Soft coal prices are about as they were a week ago, but the general tone of business is a little better. An effort is being made by the shippers of Indiana and Illinois coal to perfect some method whereby the price which they will receive for their output will be more profitable than it has been during the past year or two; it is considered that this could be brought about if the coal-carrying railways were to lend a hand in making an equal and just tariff on this fuel, without favoritism to any shipper.

"Trade in the Northwest continues fair for anthracite, for there was some pretty cool weather in that direction last week, and this brought in the orders from the country in lots to piece out with. It is said that the decrease in the anthracite trade by reason of enforced economies, in the district named, amounted to about 35 per cent. of the quantity usually taken on, and it is stated that some of this loss will be permanent, as consumers have gone to a cheaper grade of fuel. The soft coal conditions are not bright, as there is a large quantity being crowded on the market and prices are really anything that the buyer will pay. A bad feature of the situation is said to be the possible large stocks that will be carried over at the head of the lakes on the opening of the shipping season.

MR. GOULD AND DIAMOND MATCH.

The most recent development in Chicago's match war, the suit brought by Raymond, Pynchon & Co. against the members of the so-called Diamond Match pool, brings from The Chicago Times-Herald the following caustic remarks regarding Mr. Edwin Gould:

The present litigation has a suspicious look about it. That is, it savors very much of the Gould tactics. The brokerage firm which appears as the complainant is the house which has executed most of Gould's orders.

If Mr. Gould or persons representing him had not resorted to disreputable tactics in his stock-market fight against the Diamond Match Company the present prospective litigation might be looked upon with more favor. But Mr. Gould hasn't stopped with his attacks on the Diamond Match Company, but has extended them to banks with the hope of accomplishing certain ends which he has had in view. It is well known that several bankers were for a time in the pool, and the possibility of accomplishing by legal proceedings what has failed in other ways gives an unsavory flavor to the threatened proceedings.

Mr. Gould has been persistent in his efforts to discredit the Diamond Match Company. Whenever occasion offers telegrams are received from him making announcements of a character supposed to be injurious to the match company. The latest from him relates to a small fire had in the Passaic factory of the Continental Match Company. In the first part of his telegram he says he is suspicious that a conspiracy exists between interests antagonistic to his company and certain of his employes.

Anybody can understand that the Diamond Match Company is meant, though it should not be held responsible for the carelessness of his workmen. But, after ingeniously suggesting conspiracy, &c., he concludes the remarkable telegram thus:

"I do not think the small fire Wednesday was incendiary, but there seems little doubt there has been a conspiracy at the factory which we are unearthing."

This is the weakest thing which has emanated from the young man who is anxious to sell out his plant to the Diamond Match Company.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were slightly lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—New York Central, ½, to 98¼; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 50⅞; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅞, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 78⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 56⅛, Erie first preferred at 35, Illinois Central at 95¾, Reading at 12¾, and Atchison at 14⅞. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111 13-16, for money, and 112 for the account

The Bank of England gained on balance £6,000 bullion. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 21,903,000 marks. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 80c. Exchange on London at 25f 18½c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	651	651	651
3d week February	$53,900	$41,500	$61,600
From July 1	2,040,536	2,149,115	2,163,200

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for January—

Gross	2,672,628	2,593,604	2,374,831
Operating exp.	1,664,983	1,800,280	1,662,365
Net	1,007,645	793,324	712,466
Charges	890,000	881,107	872,954
Surplus	117,645	*87,783	*160,488

*Deficit.

IOWA CENTRAL for January—

Gross	114,328	167,472	119,582
Operating exp.	85,674	103,375	80,062
Net	28,654	64,097	39,520
From July 1—			
Gross	929,009	1,114,674	970,987
Operating exp.	648,972	678,740	634,347
Net	280,037	435,934	336,640

KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross	$151,131	$172,149	$196,127
Operating exp.	123,699	120,942	124,486
Net	27,432	51,207	71,641
Other income	4,101	3,262	4,035
Total	31,533	54,469	75,676
Fixed charges	95,793	90,892	86,112
Deficit	64,260	36,423	10,436

The annual report of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company shows gross earnings of $2,554,919, a decrease of $10,927; expenses, $1,908,031, an increase of $18,452; net earnings, $586,888, a decrease of $29,380, to which add on from investments $23,570, making a gross income of $610,478, from which deduct interest, rentals, taxes, &c., $359,785; net income to credit of profit and loss, $250,673; balance to credit, profit and loss, Dec. 31, 1896, $788,799.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117¼
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	175	176
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	71½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	353
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57	63
Kings County Traction	40	42
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	133	148
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	196	200
Third Avenue Railroad	155	156
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20¾	21¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	57	58
Hoboken Ferry 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	59	61
Union Ferry stock	58	59½
Union Ferry 6s	102½	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val 6s	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	71	73
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	201	206
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	61
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	90
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	46	47
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	77	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	105	105½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	95½	96¼
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	81	82
Standard Gas pf., New York	107	109
Standard Gas 1st, New York	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee.	90	90½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	28	32
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	72½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds.	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.	102	104
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular	50	53
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	17
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	3	8
Pennsylvania Coal	340	350
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	271	272
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	35	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	156	157
Worthington Pump pf.	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	65	68
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d	68	71
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	49
New York & New Jersey Tel.	126	128
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	96½	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15½	16¼
Trow Directory pf.	32½	35

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¼@64¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50½@51¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 472,070.59 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29⅝d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Exports, Jan. 1 to date	$549,706
Imports in the same period	539,684
Net exports	$10,022
Net imports, 1896	3,908,017
Net exports, 1895	20,339,479
Net exports, 1894	3,341,369
Net exports, 1893	26,205,894

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Brunswick sold at .14, 1,200 Cripple Creek consolidated at .11, 400 Pharmacist at .14, 200 Savage at .35, and 600 Syndicate at .04.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	210
Am. Exchange	172	Market & Fulton	210
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	187
Butch. & Drov.	125	Mech. & Traders'	130
Central Nat.	155	Mercantile	160
Chase Nat.	400	Merchants'	138
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	158
Citizens'	125	Nat. Union	195
Columbia	175	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	205½	New York	230
Continental	150	New York Co.	173
Corn Ex.	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin Nat.	310	Republic	150
Garfield Nat.	500	Seaboard Nat.	163
German American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of N. Y.	112
Hudson River	150	Third National	98
Imp. & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	85
Irving	140	U. S. National	175
Leather Mfrs'	175	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	West. National	114

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $6,398,407, against $8,030,334 in the preceding week, and $7,022,957 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $61,071,162, against $61,445,492 in the corresponding period of last year.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Increased activity was displayed in the local market yesterday. There was also a noticeable broadening tendency to the trading that was encouraging. Prices generally ruled firm, with several advances of moment. Lehigh Valley rose a point, to 24⅞, on buying that came from people who stand close to the management. It is believed to be based on the deal on which the Asa Packer estate stock is to be taken from the Street. Most prominent in the day's transactions is the buying of the tractions—Philadelphia, Union, Electric and People's 4s, and Newark Passenger 5s. The entire group was higher, though the gains were few fractions only. Indianapolis Passenger was taken at 18½ on a Director's statement that the legislation against the company is not likely to pass. Advices from Indianapolis, however, indicate otherwise.

Pennsylvania's annual report was well received. The annual report of the Pennsylvania Steel Company shows a net loss of $40,704, against a gain in 1895 of $85,737. After charging to operating expenses $194,001 expended in improvements, the net loss for 1896 becomes $234,805. The company's business suffered chiefly during the latter half of the year, the Bessemer department at Steelton, for instance, producing 79,000 tons in the first six months and only 33,000 tons in the last six months of the year. The rail mill turned out 68,700 tons, compared with 111,000 in 1895.

The encouraging feature of the report is to be found in the statement that "the closing of the year finds our plant in excellent condition and well fitted to operate at low labor costs."

Closing prices of leading issues:

Lehigh Valley	24⅜	24⅞
Pennsylvania	52⅜	52½
Reading, 3d assessment	12⅜	12 7-16
Lehigh Navigation	39

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, March 2, 1897.

Closing Bid	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110¼	113	22	American Express	111¾	112	111¾	112	.....
14¾	14¼	1,120	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14¼	.....
34½	34⅝	1,960	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33	34⅛	33	34½	+ ⅛
117⅝	117⅞	24,358	American Sugar Refs.	117½	118	116⅝	117½	+ ⅛
103½	104	490	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	103⅞	104⅛	103⅜	104	.....
75¼	75¾	1,870	American Tobacco	75½	75¾	75½	75½	+ ⅛
104½	105	4	Am. Tobacco pf.	103¾	105¼	105¼	105¼	.....
9¼	9½	100	Ann Arbor	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
25½	26	100	Ann Arbor pf.	24	25	25	25	+ ⅛
12¼	12⅜	1,050	At., T. & S. F.	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12¼	.....
22⅞	23	2,844	At., T. & S. F. pf.	12½	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
15	16	400	Baltimore & Ohio	22⅞	23½	22¾	23	.....
94	96	613	Baltimore & Ohio	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
45¾	46	400	Brooklyn Union Gas	93	95	94	94	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅜	225	Canada Southern	45½	45⅞	45½	45⅝	+2
76⅜	76½	20,218	Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
76½	76¾	2,385	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	76	77	75½	76¼	— ⅛
76⅞	77	20,855	Chicago Gas	76	76⅝	75¾	76¼	+ ⅛
134	134¼	185	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	76¾	77¼	76¾	76¾	+ ⅛
106	106⅝	4,494	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	134¼	134½	134¼	134¼	— ⅛
68	68¼	1,500	Chicago & Northw.	100	100⅜	105⅜	106	+ ⅛
28¼	28½	320	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	68	68¼	67⅝	68¼	+ ⅛
4	4½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	28½	29½	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
152	152½	450	Col., Hock., Val. & Tol.	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
107½	107⅞	677	Con. Gas Co., ex div.	150½	151½	150½	151½	+1
104⅝	105½	840	Delaware & Hudson	107	107⅞	107	107⅝	+ ⅛
98⅜	100	230	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	105	105¼	105	105⅛	+ ⅛
14½	15	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	98¼	99	98½	99	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	868	General Electric	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
93	94	39	Illinois Central	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
37	37¼	100	Illinois Steel Co.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94½	+ ⅛
60	60	5	L. E. & Western pf.	37⅝	37¾	37¾	37¾	.....
169	170	4,126	Lake Shore	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ⅛
49⅝	49¾	3,510	Louisville & Nashville	169½	171½	169	169½	+ ⅛
86½	86¾	8,260	Manhattan Con.	49⅝	50¼	49⅝	50	+2½
108	107½	50	Metropolitan Traction.	86¾	86⅞	85⅝	86⅜	+ ¼
93	.....	210	Michigan Central	107	107	107	107	+ ¼
18	20	100	Minn. & St. Louis	93	93	93	93	+ ¼
77	79	50	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	18	18	18	18	+ ½
45¼	47	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	78	78½	78	78½	—1
45	50	100	Minnesota Iron	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	.....
30⅝	30½	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
21⅞	22⅛	570	Missouri Pacific	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝	.....
21½	25	452	National Lead Co.	21½	22	21⅜	22	+ ¼
88½	90¼	60	National Lead Co. pf.	23	25	24½	24⅝	.....
12⅜	13	4	National Linseed Oil	90½	90¼	90	90¼	.....
94½	94⅝	11,390	New Jersey Central	12	12	12	12	.....
94¼	94⅜	625	New York Central	95¾	95¼	93¼	94⅜	—1½
174	175	155	N. Y., N. H. & H.	94	94½	94	94½	+ ¼
...	...	50	N. Y. Lack. & West.	175	175	175	175	+ ¼
25	25¼	150	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	122	122	122	122	+1
4½	4⅝	350	North American	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	.....
14¼	14½	1,640	Northern Pacific	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
38	38¼	2,8-8	Northern Pacific pf.	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
14¼	14⅜	1,240	Ontario & Western	38¼	38¼	37⅝	38¼	— ⅜
43¾	44	200	O. R. & Nav. pf.	14¾	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
...	58⅜	670	Pacific Mail	43½	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
24⅝	25	8,052	P. & R., all in. pd.	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
13	14	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
157½	158	310	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	13	13	13	13	.....
39½	40	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	157½	157½	157	157½	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	4	100	St. Louis Southwestern	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
10¾	10⅞	120	St. Louis Southw. pf.	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
116	120	200	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
52½	53	3,743	St. Paul & Omaha	117¼	117¼	117	117	+ ¼
14½	15	320	Southern Pacific	51⅞	53	51½	52½	.....
9	9¼	410	Southern Railway	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	28⅝	1,305	Southern Railway pf.	9⅛	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
10¼	10¾	374	Standard R. & T.	28½	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅜	820	Tenn. Coal & Iron	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
9½	9⅝	50	Texas Pacific	28	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
7	7⅛	720	Union Pacific, t. r.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
35	40	60	United States Express	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	.....
60⅛	60¼	4,473	U. S. Leather pf.	40	40	38	38	— ⅛
72	74	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	59⅞	60⅝	59½	60¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	16¼	1,250	Wabash pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ⅛
99½	102½	61	Wells-Fargo Express	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
83½	83¾	908	Western Union Tel.	99½	101	99¼	101	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅞	1,290	Wheeling & Lake Erie	83	83¼	82⅞	83¼	+ ⅛
Sales		147,170		1¾	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s	Evans & T H 1st	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
45,000 ..... 77½	1,000 88	74,000 89
11,000 ..... 77¾	Ft W & D C 1st	Registered
19,000 78	2,000 112	1,000 88
20,000 ..... 77¾	Ind, Dec & West 1st	Ohio & Miss 2d
4,000 ..... 78¼	8,000 58	10,000 ..... 87½
15,000 ..... 78½	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	2,000 119
1,000 ..... 78⅝	14,000 101	Ohio Southern 1st
5,000 ..... 78¾	Kan City & Pac 1st	2,000 ..... 119¼
14,000 79	20,000 96	5,000 84
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust	Ohio Southern G M 4s,
1,000 ..... 79¾	Co certfs	Trust Co certfs
2,000 ..... 79½	15,000 69	5,000 ..... 84½
1,000 ..... 79¾	23,000 ..... 74½	Oregon Imp Co con 5s,
At, T & S F gen 4s	1,000 ..... 74¾	Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 82¼	2,000 ..... 74⅝	10,000 ..... 10½
18,000 ..... 82⅜	23,000 ..... 74½	Oregon R & N 4s
5,000c 82¼	Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div,	9,000 ..... 18½
6,000 ..... 82¾	assented	Oregon S L & U N con,
27,000 ..... 82½	10,000b3 ..... 116¾	Trust Co certfs
Adjustment 4s	Kings Co Elev 1st	15,000 ..... 76¾
1,000 47	1,000 ..... 50¼	10,000 ..... 76½
1,000 ..... 46⅞	2,000 ..... 50½	Penn Cos gtd 4½s
21,000 ..... 46¾	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	3,000 111
5,000 ..... 46⅝	5,000 94	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr
90,000 ..... 46⅞	Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	Co certfs, assented
7,500 47	15,000 ..... 102½	5,000 ..... 81¾
2,500 ..... 46⅞	L S & M So Div bonds	6,000 ..... 81½
5,000 47	1,000 110	Rome, W & Og cons
5,000 ..... 47⅛	L S & M So 1st coup	3,000 ..... 120¼
20,800 ..... 47¼	6,000 ..... 111½	St L & Iron Mt, Cairo,
5,000 ..... 47⅛	L S & M So 1st reg	Ark & T 1st
5,000 47	2,000b3 ..... 111⅜	1,000 102
Atlantic & Pacific Inc	L S & M So 2d coup	St L & Iron Mount 2d
18,000 ..... ¾	1,000 ..... 120¼	10,000b3 ..... 102¾
Brooklyn R T 5s	4,000 120	St L & Iron Mount 1st
5,000 ..... 80⅜	16,000 ..... 122½	ext 5s
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	3,000 ..... 102¼
2,000 109	2,000 116	St L & S F G M 6s
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	Louis & Nash G M 6s	1,000 ..... 102½
9,000 98	5,000s20F 117¼	St L & S F G M 5s
Buffalo & Erie new	Louis & Nash cons	1,000 ..... 112¼
1,000 ..... 106½	1,000 106	St P & Sioux City 1st
Canada So 1st gtd	Mil & St Paul, Dakota &	1,000 ..... 97¾
1,000 ..... 109¾	Gt So 5s	San An & Ar Pass 4s
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	2,000 110	7,000 ..... 58¼
3,000 ..... 91⅞	South Minn Div	Scioto Val & N E 4s
Cent of N J gen 5s	1,000 117	1,000 83
5,000 ..... 116¾	Mil & St P G M 4s, Se-	So Pac of Ariz 1st
Registered	ries A	9,000 ..... 92¾
1,000 ..... 116½	5,000 ..... 99½	7,000 ..... 92¾
Cent Pac, 6s, 1898	Mil & St P cons	8,000 93
1,000 ..... 102⅛	7,000 ..... 93¾	So Pac of Cal 5s consld
Ches & Ohio con 5s	Minn & St L con 5s	5,000 ..... 85½
6,000 110	2,000 ..... 103¾	5,000 ..... 85¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	Mo, K & East 1st	So Pac of N M 1st
11,000 ..... 74¼	1,000 93	10,000 ..... 103½
1,000 74	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	Southern Ry 1st 5s
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div,	2,000 ..... 84⅜	1,000 90
1st cons 4s	1,000 ..... 84¼	5,000 ..... 90⅜
2,000 ..... 100½	4,000 ..... 84⅜	1,000c 90⅜
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s	6,000 ..... 84⅝	Standard R & T 6s
2,000 100	Mo, K & T 2d	1,000c60F 71
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	500 59	1,000 72
5,000 100	6,000 ..... 59¼	Standard R & T inc
Chi G L & C Co 1st	2,000 ..... 59¼	4,000 ..... 25½
10,000 ..... 95¾	5,000 ..... 59⅝	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Bir-
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr	500 59	mingham Div 1st
Co certfs	10,000 ..... 59½	3,000 86
31,000 ..... 42¼	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000 ..... 42¼	2,000 67	11,000 ..... 21¾
15,000 ..... 42⅛	2,000 ..... 66⅞	Tol, St L & K C 1st,
5,000 42	2,000 67	Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 42½	Morris & Essex 1st	2,000 69
39,000 ..... 42⅜	1,000 ..... 143⅞	Ulster & Del 1st 5s
5,000 42	Morris & Essex con gtd	1,000 100
3,000 ..... 42¼	1,000 ..... 141½	Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr
5,000 ..... 42⅜	Nash, C & St L con	Co certfs, ex ma-
10,000 ..... 42½	2,000 102	tured coups
Chi & N W cons 7s	N Y Cent 1st coup	1,000 ..... 103¼
1,000 ..... 141¼	6,000 ..... 118⅜	Union Pac 6s, 1899
Col, H V & T 5s	N Y, C & St L 4s	3,000xi 102½
8,000 71	5,000 ..... 105½	U S Leather Co 6s
43,000 ..... 70½	N Y & N E 1st 7s	1,000 ..... 112⅜
Consumers' Gas Co of	2,000 120	Virginia Mid G M
Chicago 1st 5s	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	1,000 102
5,000s3 ..... 88¾	1,000 ..... 93½	Wabash 1st 5s
Detroit Gas Co 5s	N Y, O & W con 5s	2,000 ..... 107⅛
5,000 ..... 70½	1,000 ..... 108½	3,000 107
5,000 70	Nor Pac 1st 6s	2,000 ..... 107¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st	2,000 ..... 115⅝	Wabash 2d 5s
6,000 ..... 108⅞	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	13,000 69
Erie 1st mortgage	3,000 ..... 55½	West Shore gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 108½	5,000 ..... 55¼	4,000 107
30,000 ..... 108⅝	22,000 ..... 55¼	7,000 ..... 106½
H & Tex Cent G M 4s	1,000 ..... 55⅜	Registered
3,000 67	500 ..... 55¼	1,000 ..... 106⅛
10,000 ..... 67¼	Oregon R & N 1st	Wilkes & East 1st
Total sales	10,000 113	2,000 89
		$1,306,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	...	Com. Cable	160	172	Nat. St. 2d pf.	17	22
4s, r., 1907	111	111⅜	Col. & H. C., all			New Cent. C.	5	8
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	in. paid	4	4¼	New England	37	...
4s, r., 1925	123	123½	Consol. Coal	32	40	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, c., 1925	123	123½	Del., L. & W	153⅛	154	1st pf.	11½	...
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114¼	Den. & R. G.	11	11½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	42	...
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114⅜	D. & R. G. pf.	41¼	42	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	12
Currency 6s, 1898	103⅜	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9	2d pf.	24	28
Currency 6s, 1899	106⅜	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	...	N. Y., S. & W.	24½	28
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..	D., S. S. & A.	3¼	...	Norfolk So.	8½	8¾
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	...	Nor. & West., t. r.	60	70
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Erie 1st pf.	34	34½	N. & W. pf., t. r.	11¾	11¾
			Erie 2d pf.	19	21	Nor. & W., new	17⅜	17⅝
Adams Express	148	152	Ev. & T. H.	23	31	N. & W. pf., new	14¾	14¾
Alb. & Sus.	170	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	31	45	Ohio Southern	20	28
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	61	F. & P. M. pf.	31	...	Ont. Mining	5	...
Am. Coal	111	120	Gt. Nor. pf.	120	123	Ore. R. & N.	10	10½
Am. Cotton Oil	12½	13¼	G. B. & W.	30	40	Penn. Coal	14	24
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	54¾	56	G. B. & W. Deb.,			Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	...
Am. T. & C.	85	88	A.	50	...	Peo. & Eastern	2	2¼
At. & Pac.	...	...	G. B. & W., Deb.,			Phil. & Read. 1st	4	8
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	5	B.	...	...	pf., when issued	48	50
Bay State Gas	11½	12	Harlem	4	5	Phil. & Read 2d		
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106	Homestake	293	...	pf., when issued	40	50
Brooklyn R. T.	20¾	22	Iowa Central	35	40	P., C., C. & St. L.	7	30½
Brunswick Co.	...	...	Iowa Central pf.	7	7½	pf.	26	...
Buff., R. & P.	24½	½	Joliet & Chicago	156	26	P., Ft. W. & C.	46	50
Buff., R. & P. pf	16¾	20	Kanawha & Mich.	5	...	Quicksilver	7	170
Bur., C. R. & N.	57½	57½	Keokuk & D. M.	2	4	Quicksilver pf.	1	3
Canadian Pacific	71	76	K. & D. M. pf.	12	13½	Rens. & Saratoga	178	186
Central Pacific	54¾	55⅜	Keokuk & West	30	35	R., W. & O.	117¼	118½
Chi. & Alton	10¾	11½	Lachede Gas	24	24½	St. L. & S. F.	4⅞	5⅛
Chi. & Alton pf.	166¼	...	Laclede Gas pf.	70	80	St. L. & Duluth.	18	21
Chi. & E. Ill.	173	..	L. E. & W.	16	17	St. P. & D. pf.	98	100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	42	45	Long Island	46	49	St. P. & O. pf.	115	118
Chicago G. W.	4	5	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	Sil. bull. certfs.	64¼	64¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	154	..	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	Third Avenue	152	157
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	Man. Beach	3	10	Tol & Ohio Cent.	15	25
Cleve. & Pitts.	166	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	60	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝	U. P., D. & G.	1⅞	2¼
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1¾	3	Mex. Nat.	1	1⅝	U. S. Leather	8	8½
Col. Fuel & Iron	21¾	22½	Mobile & Ohio	20¼	22½	U. S. Rubber	20¼	20¾
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	...	85	Morris & Essex	164	166½	Wabash	6	6¾
Con. G., N. Y. & P.	...	40	National Starch	4	7	West. Union Beef.	6½	7½
			Nat. St. 1st pf.	52½	55	W. & L. E. pf.	5⅛	8

The New York Times "ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅝	14¼	13⅝	14¼
20	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½
20,060	Am. Sug. Refs.	117⅛	118	116⅝	117⅝
300	Am. Tobacco Co.	75¼	75½	75⅛	75⅛
40	At., T. & S. F.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
10	A., T. & S.F., new	12½	12½	12½	12½
50	A., T. & S. F. pf.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
730	Chicago Gas	76¾	76¾	75⅞	76⅛
810	Chi., R. I. & P.	67⅜	68⅜	67⅛	68⅛
11,690	Chi., B. & Q.	75⅞	77⅛	75⅛	76¼
1,040	Cent. of N. J.	95¼	95⅞	93⅝	94⅝
10	C. & Northwest.	106	106	106	106
700	Louis. & Nash.	49⅝	50¼	49½	50
1,550	Manhattan	88¼	88⅝	85⅝	88⅝
30	Mo. Pacific	21⅝	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜
20	N. Y. Cent.	94½	94½	94½	94½
130	Nor. Pac. pf.	37⅜	38⅛	37⅜	38
20	N. Y., Ont & W.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
10	Pacific Mail	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
240	Phil. & Rdg.	24¾	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
100	Southern Ry	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
20	Southern pf.	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28¼
6	Stand. R. & T.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
190	Tenn. C. & I.	27½	28⅛	27½	28⅛
50	Union Pac.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
40	West. Union.	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
300	Wheel. & L. E.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

$49,336

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Local stocks were decidedly quiet, and there was scarcely anything doing aside from the small trading in the cables and Biscuit stock.

To-day's Clearing House settlement prices:

American Strawboard	28¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	62
Brew. & Malt. Co.	11
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	35
Chicago City Railway	200
Chi. Packing & P. Co.	36½
Chi. Packing & P. Co. pf.	84½
Diamond Match Co.	130½
Lake Street Elevated	17⅝
International Packing Co.	18
International Packing Co. pf.	42
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	11¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	36⅜
N. Y. Biscuit Co.	44¼
North Chi. Street R. R.	216
West Chi. Street R. R.	97½
Street's W. S. C. Line	16½
Lake Street Elevated t. c.	15

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.04	.05
Belcher	.19	.20
Best and Belcher	.72	.77
Chollar	.86	.95
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.70
Crown Point	.18	.20
Gould & Curry	.32	.37
Hale & Norcross	*.96	1.00
Mexican	.29	*.35
Ophir	.72	.77
Potosi	.35	*.40
Savage	.31	.35
Sierra Nevada	*.27	.30
Union Consolidated	*.31	.30
Utah	.27	.24
Yellow Jacket	*1.60	*1.70
Standard		
*Asked.		

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda	.54½	.54½
Argentum	.28	.28
Blue Bell	.05	.05
Consolidated	.10½	.10½
Elkton	.05¾	.06
Gibson	1.32½	1.34½
Golden Fleece	.81	.81
Isabella	.30	.35
Jefferson	.48¾	.48¾
Pharmacist	.12½	.13
Portland	.13	.13¼
Rosa	.91	.91
Union	.09½	.09½
Work	.22¼	.22½
	.07¼	.08¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 2d day of March, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$140,248,288
Gold bullion	46,090,032
Total	$186,338,320
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,544,589
Balance	$148,793,731
Standard silver dollars	$351,541,971
Silver bullion	814,637
Total	$352,360,608
Less outstanding Treasury notes	117,530,280
United States notes	861,814,491
Net oustanding currency certificates	77,125,000
Balance	9,689,491
Treasury notes of 1890	$31,872,148
National bank notes	14,868,026
Fractional silver coin	15,815,872
Fractional currency	82
Minor coin	1,268,768
Deposits in National banks	16,320,276
Bonds and interest paid	154,983
Balance	80,300,156
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,738,857
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,032,154
Disbursing officers' balances	26,354,940
Post Office Department account	2,894,902
Miscellaneous items	2,810,914
Total	$44,831,768
Balance	35,468,387
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$212,271,603

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal year.
Customs	$559,557	$1,025,394	$91,524,181
Internal revenue	280,649	1,052,803	100,288,144
Miscellaneous	47,639	71,353	16,679,178
Total	$887,846	$2,149,611	$208,491,505

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	$130,000	$232,000	$64,818,515
War		70,000	34,550,409
Navy	80,000	80,000	23,119,432
Indians	50,000	80,000	8,241,124
Pensions	975,000	1,790,000	97,479,259
Interest	139,000	139,000	28,649,592
Total	$1,374,000	$2,391,000	$256,868,334
Excess of expenditures over receipts	486,153	241,388	48,376,829

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$11,250	$11,250	$8,944,880
Redemptions under act of July 14, 1890	18,815	58,015	6,003,723

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$472,309,317	$87,400,440	$559,718,757
This fiscal y'r.	47,020,346	7,371,130	54,391,476
This month	41,579	52,680	94,259
This day	10,330	6,380	16,710

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act of July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $280,649; from customs, $559,557, and miscellaneous, $47,639.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $367,214.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

YBOR, VICENTE MARTINEZ.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mercedes Revilla de Martinez Ybor, Candido Angel Martinez Ybor, Eloisa Schwab, Maria Antonia Riva, Maria Juana Perez Castaneda, Mirta Mercedes Martinez Ybor, Salvador Martinez Ybor, Rafael Martinez Ybor, Amalia Martinez Ybor, Maria Elena Martinez Ybor, Dolores Martinez Ybor, Eduardo Martinez Ybor, send greeting:

Whereas, Frederic R. Coudert and Edward Manrara of the City of New York, and Ysidro Pendas y Garcia of the City of Brooklyn, New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirteenth day of May, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of VICENTE MARTINEZ YBOR, late of the City of Tampa, Florida, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred, and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
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THE CO

N THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

Samuel F. Jayne & Co. have sold for Harry Chaffee, builder, the recently completed eight-story limestone front store and loft building 29 to 33 East Nineteenth Street, 60 by 92, at $450,000, to J. C. Kendall, who will give in trade at $125,000 the two five-story buildings 43 and 45 East Nineteenth Street, plot 50 by 92. The latter will be improved at an early date by the erection of a business structure.

George Daily and John A. Carlson have bought of Joseph Hamerschlag four lots on the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and will erect five five-story flats.

L. Kahn has sold to Mrs. Sarah Turner the four-story brownstone front dwelling 1,045 Fifth Avenue, on lot 22 by 100.

There was a very large crowd present in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, but those who composed it were apparently interested in only a few of the parcels sold at auction, leaving the remainder to the sole consideration of the respective plaintiffs or their representatives.

Philip A. Smyth sold in foreclosure to Charles J. Coulter 156 West Thirteenth Street, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, on lot 22 by 103.3, for $20,000.

Peter F. Meyer sold in foreclosure to the plaintiffs, Edward A. Price and others, as executors, 30 West Ninety-seventh Street, a four-story and basement brick dwelling on lot 18 by 100.11, for $15,000.

William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, William H. L. Lee, 417 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, a two-story frame house, with a similar building in rear of lot, 25 by 98, for $5,900.

D. P. Ingraham sold, in foreclosure, to John A. Philbrick, 671 to 679 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, five unfinished five-story brick tenements, on plot 185 by 100, for $38,500; also, to the plaintiff, Ida Bockover, 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 19.3 by 100.11, for $26,000; also, 422 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to L. E. Pendergast, for the plaintiff, Stephen M. Coyle, a four-story brick tenement, on lot 25 by 100.11, for $11,168.

J. A. Van Rensselaer sold, in partition, to Maria L. Simpson, 243 West Nineteenth Street, a three-story English basement brick house, on lot 15 by 62, for $6,525.

James L. Wells sold, to secure dower to the plaintiff, Annie S. Merz, two lots with two-story frame dwelling, on the east side of Monroe Avenue, 150 feet south of Gray Street, for $4,715.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth Balmforth, 624 to 628 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a three-story brick stable on lot 75 by 99.11, for $25,100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, south side, extending from Bathgate to Washington Avenue, runs south along latter 150.2 by east 120 by north 50 by east 120 to Bathgate Avenue by north along same 100.2 to One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, by west 240, three-story frame seminary and vacant. Due on judgment, $32,105.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 254 and 256 West Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet east of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two two-story frame houses; also, 303 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5, one and two story frame buildings.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 1,428 Vyse Street, southeast side, 275 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100; also, 1,430 Vyse Street, southeast side, 250 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100; also, 1,434 Vyse Street, southeast side, 200 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100; also, 1,436 Vyse Street, southeast side, 175 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100, four two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgments, about $958 on each.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Robert Sturgis, referee, 59 Pitt Street, west side, 187.4 feet north of Delancey Street, 19.1¼ by 63, three-story brick tenement; also, interior lot adjoining rear of above and part of 57 Pitt Street, begins 200.1 feet south of Rivington Street and 63 feet west of Pitt Street, runs west 37.10 by south 25 by 37.10 by 25.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis L. Donohue, referee, 78 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 98.4 feet west of Park Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,153; subject to first mortgage for $4,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis L. Donohue, referee, 2,414 First Avenue, east side, 50.6¾ feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,206.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George L. Rives, referee, southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 26.4 by 110, four-story frame building, and two-story frame buildings, with stores, on street in rear; also, 248 to 252 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 68 by 92, one three-story and two two-story frame buildings; also, 236 to 242 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 228 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 97.11½ by 92, five and six story brick brewery and three-story brick office; also, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 26.4 by 100, three-story frame building, with store, and two-story brick rear buildings; also, 243 to 265 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 280 by north 38.5 by west 55 by north 53.7 by west about 225 by south 92 to beginning, eight one, two, three, four, and five story brick brewery buildings on 243, 245, and 253 to 265, three-story frame buildings, with two-story brick stables and one-story frame buildings in rear of 247 to 251; also, 239 to 243 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 249.4½ feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50.7½ by 92, three-story brick and frame stores and tenements, with two-story frame building and four-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $526,016.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

Kurtzer & Rohl have made drawings for a six-story brick and stone front apartment house, 40 by 86 feet, to be built on the north side of Ninety-second Street, 80 feet east of West End Avenue, for Andrew Brose, the builder. The building will cost about $40,000.

Charles Rentz, who recently purchased 78 Charles Street, will erect a modern flat building on the plot. The plans and specifications prepared by the owner call for a brick and brownstone structure of five stories, estimated to cost $25,000.

Hoppin & Koen of this city have plans in preparation for a new church edifice to be erected for the Church of the Messiah of Rhinebeck, N. Y. The new church will be a Gothic structure, about 40 by 80 feet, constructed of local stone. It will be an exact reproduction of an old English parish house.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 460 Greenwich Street, for a five-story brick warehouse, 25 by 79.8; Jacob Gompers of 464 Greenwich Street, owner; Franklin Bayliss of 51 and 52 Bible House, architect; cost, $17,000.

Hoffman Street, northwest corner Kingsbridge Road, for a three-story frame dwelling, 24 by 60, M. C. O'Meara of 2,691 Decatur Avenue, owner; John S. O'Meara of 2,691 Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Elsmere Place, north side, 75 feet west of Marmion Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 42.6; Annie F. Vreeland of 549 Buckhout Street, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $8,400.

Pelham Parkway, south side, east of a private road, for a one-and-a-half story frame stable, 30 by 18; George Zinck of Green Avenue and Fifth Street, Westchester, owner; Chris F. Lohse of 651 Robbins Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 33 Bayard Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Charles W. Davis, owner; M. Bernstein of 241 East Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, southwest corner of Second Avenue, alterations to two two-story brick and stone stores and refrigerator; Mary G. Pinkney estate, 1,267 Broadway, owner; G. F. and E. C. Swift of Boston, lessees; W. B. Page of Boston, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 214 and 216 East Thirty-fourth Street, alterations to a four-story brick hospital and clinic, by the Clinical Instruction Company, owner; Thom & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost $15,000.

No. 28 West Twenty-third Street, alterations to a six-story and basement brick store and offices; Siern Bros. of 32 West Twenty-third Street, owners; Harding and Gooch of 253 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,000.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, alterations to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; Fred C. Ringer of Fordham Heights, owner; Benedict and New of 489 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,800.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Delightful Designs

Dining Tables from $10.00 to $350.00.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 2.

LEONARD ST, s s, 16.10 ft e of Elm St, 42x50; Louisa E. A. B. Moulton to William R. Mowe.....$45,000

SAME PROPERTY; William R. Mowe and wife to the New York Life Insurance Company 10

HUDSON ST, 520 and 522, and 243 West 10th St; Archibald F. Cushman and others to Isidore S. Korn and another, 15-25 part 31,200

SAME PROPERTY; Mary Cushman and another, executors, &c., to same, 8-25th part 6,240

SAME PROPERTY; Stephen W. Doubleday, executor, &c., to same, 2-25th part 4,160

SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth A. Cushman and another to same, 2-25th part.. 2,080

SAME PROPERTY; Archibald F. Cushman and others to same, 3-25 part..... 6,240

8TH ST, n s, 214.3 ft s of Avenue B, 24.9x irregular; Louis Abrahams and others to William Feinberg and another.. 13,500

CHARLES ST, 80 and 82; Paul G. Decker and wife to Elizabeth M. West, exchange property 10

STANTON ST, 50; Joseph L. Buttenweiser and wife to Irving Bachrach..... 1

8TH ST, 307 East; Wilhelmine Klemann to John C. Mayforth..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; also n s of 8th St, 189.6 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x56.5x25.1x 52; same to Joseph Polstein and another 1

BROOME ST, 186; Abraham Stern to Samuel Levin and another..... 1

SPRING ST, 310; John H. Heaselden to Hannah Heaselden 10

13TH ST, s s, 262.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 28x99.11; Thomas Moloney and wife to Mary A. A. Cervante..... 10

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 146th St, 99.11x100; Joseph Hamerschlag and wife to George Daily and another..... 1

206TH ST, centre line, and centre line of 14th Av, to Hudson River x s x s e to avenue x n; D St, w s, 100 fe s of Hudson Av, —x irregular to 14th Av; D St, e s, 150 ft s of Hudson Av, —x—100x100; D St, s w corner of Hudson Av, 100x100, and property at high-water mark Hudson River; Julia B. Hinchman to Henry E. Stevens, Jr..... 1

140TH ST, n w corner of St. Ann's Av, 525 ft to Brook Av, x100; al 147th St, n s, 90 ft w of Brook Av, 150x100; also 148th St, s s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; John W. Mason and wife to Weber-Wheelock Company 1

WILLIS AV, w s, 115.10 ft s of 140th St, 20x66; Edward D. Bertine and wife to John M. Rauh 1

134TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Brown Place, 25x100; Frederick W. Devoe and wife to William H. Welher..... 4,000

134TH ST, s e corner of Brown Place, 25x100; same to same 6,000

161ST ST, n s, 35.8 ft e of Tinton Av, 19.2 x100; Elizabeth Sussenberger to Anna Hauberger 800

137TH ST, s s, 238.9 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 16.8x100; William Werner and others to Moritz Kliem..... 1

CHERRY ST, 328; J. H. Barker & Co. to Emma S. Chamberlaine..... 10

34TH st s e, 220 ft e 7th Av, 50x98.9; Richard Collins and others to Edmund Coffin 1

2D AV, w s, 50.10 ft s of 111th St, 25x 79; Nathan Bohm and another, executors, &c., to Nathan Bohm, partition. 7,000

2D AV, w s, 25.10 ft s of 111th St, 25x79; same to same, partition..... 7,000

2D AV, same property; Lillie Weiss and another to same..... 1

2D AV, w s, 75.10 ft s of 111th St, 25x79; Nathan Bohm and wife to Nathan Bohm and another, executors, &c., partition.. 7,000

SPRING ST, 149; Alois Gutwillig and wife to George A. Saward..... 1

20TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 90x98.9x irregular; the Medical College Laboratory of the City of New York to the New York University..... 1

123D ST, s s, 118.9 ft e of Madison Av, 18.9x100.11; Mary A. Cervante to Thomas Maloney, exchange property.... 10

79TH ST, 333 East; Julia Froman to Herman Muller and wife..... 24,000

59TH ST, n s, 60 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x60; John G. Norris and wife to Marcus A. Bettman..... 1

60TH ST, s s, 21.6 ft e of Lexington Av, runs w 21.6 to avenue, x100.5; Charles A. Stein and wife to M. A. Bettman.... 1

2D AV, 1,840; Aaron A. Fishel and wife to Abraham I. Adler..... 1

91ST ST, 313 East; Maximilian Morse and wife to Martin L. Rickerson..... 1

1ST AV, 1,189; James Walsh and wife to John C. Clegg..... 1

73D ST, s s, 185 ft e of 5th Av, 22.6x 102.2; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Anna L. Short 1

87TH ST, 240 East; George Hinck and others to John H. Bensen..... 22,250

132D ST, n s, 329.1 ft w of 5th Av, 26.11x 99.11; Adolph Balschun and wife to Amanda E. Amend..... 26,500

2D AV, 2,454; Marie E. Schleirmacher and another to Conrad Waldeck..... 22,000

108TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Ray Karpas to Rosie Karpas.... 1

CARMINE ST, ss, 38.2 ft w of Minetta Lane, 17.6x95.1; Joseph Broadman and wife to Dora Coffee, ½ part..... 1

BROOME ST, n w corner of Clinton St, 100x25; Frederick Brommer, as executor, &c., to Abraham Stern..... 36,000

30TH ST, 145 East; Hannah Perlman to John E. Brodsky 1

28TH ST, 232 and 334 West; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Margaret Egan.. 1

32D ST, 253 West; Henry E. Stevens and wife to Julia B. Hinchman, exchange... 1

28TH ST, s s, 374.4 ft w of 7th Av, 49.11x 98.9; Jacob H. Frankenberg and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1

27TH ST, n s, 166.8 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x 98.9, 5-7 parts; Laura B. Higgins and others to Gerrit Smith..... 2,612

SAME PROPERTY, 2-7 parts; William H. Higgins to same..... 1

21ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 4th Av, 25x98.9; Daniel Lord and another, executors, &c., to Mary C. Dodge..... 40,250

56TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Herrman Rueger and wife to Gustav C. Taussig..... 1

123D ST, n s, 190.3 ft w of 3d Av, 56.8x 100.11; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Herman Schmuck and another..... 1

45TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 2d Av, 22x82.7x 25x94.2; Rosa Blenenfeld to Jacob Fine.. 18,250

161ST ST, n s, 35.8 ft e of Tinton Av, 19.2x100; Anna Henberger to John Sussenberger 1

BATHGATE AV, e s, 216 ft n of 179th St, 18x70; Campyon Cutter to John K. Erskine, Jr..... 1

PENFOLD AV, s s, 156.3 ft w of Suburban Place, 18.9x180; William I. Seaman to August Vogt 100

BATHGATE AV, e s, 70.5 ft s of Samuel St, 16.6x90x16.5x92.1; Joseph Schirmer and wife to Julia Overbaugh..... 1

BATHGATE AV, e s, 216 ft n of 179th St, 18x70; John K. Erskine, Jr., and wife to Campyon Cutter 1

1ST AV, n s, 250 ft w of Martha Av, 100x100; Ida M. Relsenberg and another to James V. Lawrence..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Franklin Blen, referee, to James V. Lawrence..... 250

LOTS 351 and 352, map of Woodlawn Heights; Henry J. Diering and wife to George P. Roemer..... 1

42D ST, s s, 288 ft w of 11th Av, 21x 100.5; A. Gertrude Cutter to Jacob Mayers 13,000

56TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50 x100.5; Francis A. Dugro, referee, to Hermann Rueger 93,000

78TH ST, 204 West; Robert Treupel and wife to Rose I. Chamberlain..... 100

87TH ST, 348 West; John T. Farley and wife to Lulu N. Hooper..... 1

68TH ST, 24 West; Peter Wagner and others to Caroline S. Ward..... 100

97TH ST, 14 West; John B. Smith and wife to Louis Werner..... 1

94TH ST, n s, 168 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 14x100.8; Bankson T. Morgan, referee, to John C. Wilson..... 12,000

82D ST, n s, 346.10 ft e of 2d Av, 17.10x 102.2; Katherina Abhan and another, administrators, to Henrietta Zoeller..... 8,000

113TH ST, s s, 194.7 ft e of Riverside Av, 75x100.11; Otis L. Williams to Judson S. Todd..... 100

3D AV, s e s, part of Lots 148 and 149, map of the Village of Morrisania; Mary E. Cassidy to Charles M. Curtis and another 9,500

HOE AV, e s, 250 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Charles M. Curtis and others to Mary E. Cassidy 5,500

3D AV, e s, part of Lot 149, map of the Village of Morrisania; Morris Littman to May E. Cassidy..... 1

3D AV, s e s, part of Lot 148; same map; Mary E. Cassidy to Morris Littman..... 1

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 100 ft s of Oxford Place, 25x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to Philip Woolley..... 1

3D ST, s s, 50 ft w of 6th Av, 50x109.4, Laconia Park; Julia Davis to Stephen T. R. Dawson and wife..... 1,200

64TH ST, 29 West; Evelyn E. Brower to James P. Foster..... 1,000

64TH ST, 25 West; same to same..... 1,000

64TH ST, 27 West; same to same..... 1,000

DELANCEY PLACE, e s, Lot 168, map of 211 lots, portion of the Downing estate, 24th Ward; Clara J. Butler to Benjamin Ferris 1

MAPES AV, e s, 50 ft n of Green Av, 50x100; Henry C. Mapes and wife to David G. Lorenzi..... 10

SACKET AV, s s, Lots 28, 29, 35, and 36, partition map of property of Maria Pierce and others, Westchester; Miles Hughes to John E. Ryan..... 10

SHIEL ST, n s, 206.8 ft e of 4th Av, 32 x100; Mary O'Donnell to Herman J. Relyea 1

EAST BROADWAY, s s, 91.8 ft e of Montgomery St, 16.8x75; Harris B. Adler to Rose Adler..... 1

Recorded Leases.

NICHOLAS, Grant L., and another to Thomas P. Hughes; Locust Av, s e corner of protracted line of 135th St, 50x315, 10 years..... $1,000

THE BUTCHERS' HIDE AND MELTing Company to Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company; n of 44th St, 110 ft e of 1st Av, irregular to 45th St x— to East River x s to 44th St x—; also dock and wharf and water rights, 5 years... 16,000

KATZ, Daniel, to same; w s of 12th Av, 114.11 ft n of 131st St, 31.11x irregulars, 9½ years..... 1,800

SILBERSTEIN, Morris, to Fannie Markowitz; store, &c., 107 Hester St, 3 years. 1,950

BOEHM, Abraham, to Joseph Goodman; store and basement, 127 Reade St, 3 years 2,000

BERNSTEIN, Adolph, to Paul Fliegen and wife; 226 5th St, 3½ years..... 1,000

BRACKEN, William R., to Julius Shapiro; second floor, 1,487 Broadway, 5 years.. 900

GLASS, J. N., to Joseph Goodman, store, &c., 813 Washington St, 3 2-12 years.. 500

HEROLD, Justin, and another, executors, &c., to Meyer Brothers; 863 3d Av, store, 2 years..... 1,500

ROTTENBERG, Ignatz N., to Morris Gross; store floor, 147 Delancey St, 5 years 1,808

Recorded Mortgages.

ASSMUS, Henry, and wife to John Bezold; Inwood Av, e s, 125 ft s of Wolf Place, 5 years $4,000

ATTERBURY, Melissa D., to Kate Warner; 100 West 88th St, 1 year..... 4,000

AMEND, Amanda D. H., to Adolph Balschum; 132d St, n s, 329.1 ft w of 5th Av, installments 2,900

BLACKMAN, John F., to James M. Wentz; Stebbins Av, e s, 251 ft s of Freeman St, demand 8,500

BARCOCK, Hamlin, and wife to William Man, trustee; Washington Av, e s, 7 ft n of 3d Av, demand 1,600

BACHRACH, Irving, to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 50 Stanton St, installments.. 5,000

BOWSKY, Max, to Hannah Loewus; 421 East 58th St, 1 year 3,000

BOWNE, Benjamin F., and wife to William A. Martin; 130th St, n s, 289.6 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 400

BENSEN, John H., to George Hinck and another; 87th St, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 240, installments 5,000

BIENENFELD, Rosa and Henry L., to Abby A. Potter; 45th St, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years..... 11,000

BELL, Thomas H., and wife, George H. Groth and wife, and Edward B. Tachman and wife to Orrin D. Person; 143d St, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, demand 10,000

BLACKWOOD, John A., and wife to Lillian E. Moffett; 91st St, s s, part of Lot 358, map of Wakefield, 2 years..... 1,200

CUTTER, Campyon, to executors, &c., of Henry B. Dawson; Bathgate Av, e s, being west part of Lot 23, map of Upper Pelhamania, 2 years 2,500

CURTIS, Charles M., and Adolphus L. Rake and wife to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; 3d Av, s e s, part of Lots 148 and 149, map of Morrisania, 1 year..... 4,000

CERVANTE, Mary A., to Henry Gottgetreu; 114th St, n s, 195 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 3,000

COOGAN, Dennis, to John F. Steeves; Brook Av, s w corner of 161st St, demand and credits 2,431

DECKER, Paul G., and wife to Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association; 80 and 82 Charles St, 3 1-6 years, 2 mortgages.. 40,000

DAILY, George, and John A. Carlson to Joseph J amerslag; Amsterdam Av, s e corner c 146th St, 1 year..... 25,000

SAME to same; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 146th St, 1 year..... 5,000

FEINBERG, William, and Joseph Polstein to Abraham Stern and another; 37 Chrystie St, 1 year..... 12,000

SAME to Louis Abrahams and another; 8th St, n s, 214.3 ft e of Avenue B, 6 months 1,500

FISHER, Charles, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 164th St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 2,000

SAME to same; same property; 2 years.. 16,000

SAME to Henry J. Fisher; 166th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 9,000

SAME to same; 164th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 18,000

SAME to John Schnoch, as trustee; same property, 10 months..... 12,724

SAME to Joseph Levi and another committee, Isidor Levi; 164th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 19,000

SAME to John J. Lynes, trustee of Isaac P. Martin; 164th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 18,000

SAME to Anna L. Bachmann; 465 West 164th St, 3 years..... 18,000

SAME to Enoch C. Bell; 164th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 4,000

SAME to Richard Cummings; 465 West 164th St, 1 year 1,000

GRAZIADIO, Glacinao, and wife to Max Freund; n s of 99th St, 300 ft w of 4th Av, demand..... 3,500

GOETZ, Samuel, and wife to Louis Marshall; n s of 91st St, 89 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years..... 10,000

GERKEN, Margaretha G., and another to John H. Gerken; n e corner of Elton Av and 155th St, 8 years..... 8,000

HARRISON, Edward M., and wife, Charles A. Bristed; 355 to 359 Greenwich St and 22 and 24 Harrison St, 2 years... 25,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., and wife to A. A. Hillyer, as guardian; 320 West 102d St, 5 years..... 24,000

SAME to John A. Brown, Jr.; 316 West 102d St, 3 years..... 25,000

SHORT, Anna L., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 73d St, 185 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years 32,000

LEVI, Hannah, to A. J. Bach, as executor; n w s of Intervale Av, 408.5 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years..... 4,000

LOWENSTEIN, Albert L., and wife to Stephen Duncan; w s of Jerome Av, 220.9 ft n of old Anderson Av, 3 years. 10,000

METZGER, Sarah, and another to Bernard Metzger; 193 West 4th St, 2 years.. 1,200

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Jacob H. Frankenberg; 284 West 28th St, 5 years..... 15,000

SAME to same; 232 West 28th St, 5 years. 15,000

MAYERS, Jacob, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 647 West 42d St, 3 years..... 5,000

MASON, Herbert J., and wife to Emilio Del Pino; 2,247 1st Av, 400 Madison Av., and other property, collateral for.. 5,000

MIGGE, Annie, and another to Louis J. Gloeckner; 974 1st Av, ½ 300

MULLER, Hermann, and wife to Julia Froman; 333 East 79th St, 5 years..... 15,000

MAHONY, Patrick G., to Edward W. Davis, executor, &c., of Edward W. Davis; 881 East 164th St, 3 years..... 4,000

SAME to Mary E. Lawson; 825 East 164th St, 3 years 4,000

SAME to William Lawson; 827 East 164th St, 3 years 4,000

McCARTAN, Eleanor, to Hannah Hellmann; w s of Willis Av, 50 ft n of 134th St, 2 years..... 1,000

MONTAGUE, Harriet A., and Russell W., to the Continental Trust Company of New York; 57 Vesey St; also 57½, 59, 61 to 65, Vesey St; 207 Greenwich St, 73 and 71 Broad St, 28 and 30 South William St, and 133 Hudson St and 47 Beach St, all title, 1 year..... 5,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to John C. Mayforth; n s of 8th St, 189.6 ft e of Avenue B, 4 months..... 2,000

PINCKNEY, Nellie J. and Joseph C., to Charles H. Howe; 160 East 122d St, 3 years 5,000

PULTZ, Helen A. and John T., to Edward Goldschmidt; e s of 1st Av, 37.10 ft s of 118th St, 3 years..... 5,000

RICE, Reuben, to William D. Appleget; w s of Topping St, Lot 12, map of the property of Julia Hard, 3 years..... 1,500

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Enoch C. Bell; n s of 123d St, 190.3 and 218.8 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) 24,000

STERN, Abraham, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 137 Clinton St, 1 year..... 17,000

SAME to same; 186 Broome St, 3 years.. 15,000

SAWARD, George A., to Alois Gutwillig; 149 Spring St, 1 year, (two mortgages) 89,500

SMITH, Gerrit, to Kate H. Smith; n s of 27th St, 166.8 ft e of 4th Av, 8½ years. 15,000

SHIELDS, John, to Richard Webber; s s of 114th St, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 6 months 21,000

SCOTT, Jane, to August Zinsser and another, executors of Hermann Behler, deceased; n s of 94th St, 225 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 15,000

STEVENS, Henry E., and Henry E. Stevens, Jr., to Julia B. Hinchman; centre line of 14th Av and 206th St, runs w to Hudson River; also w s of D St, 100 ft s of Hudson Av, and other property, installments 7,500

VOGEL, Auguste, to Emma W. Scudder; s s of Penfold Av, 156.3 ft w of Suburban Place, 3 years..... 8,000

SAME to William I. Seaman; same property, 3 years 1,000

WOOLLEY, Philip, to Fannie E. Lawrence; w s of Townsend Av, 100 ft s of Oxford Place, Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years 1,600

WALDECK, Conrad, and wife to Charles Scheiermacher; 2,454 2d Av, 2 years.. 3,000

WEIHER, William H., to Frederick W. Devoe; s s of 134th St, 25 ft e of Brown Place, 1 year, (two mortgages) 14,000

SAME to same; s e corner of Brown Place and 134th St, 1 year, (two mortgages). 14,000

RUGER, Herrmann, to William J. Cruger; s s of 56th St, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year 17,500

SAME to same; s s of 56th St, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 16,500

RYAN, John E., to Miles Hughes; s s of Sackett Av, 100 ft w of Deane Place, 3 years 1,000

WHITNEY, Girard N., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 137th St, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 2 years..... 21,000

WIET, John, to George F. Gifford; e s of Southern Boulevard, 275 ft n of 167th St, 5 years 4,500

WRIGHT, Helen R., and husband to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; w s of Lewis St, 372 ft s of 164th St, 1 year..... 4,000

WALSH, Julia A., to Edward W. Davis, executor, &c.; 829 East 164th St, 3 years..... 4,000

ZOELLER, Henrietta and George, to Alice M. W. Clark; n s of 82d St, 346.10 ft e of 2d Av, 4 years..... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASTOR PLACE BANK to Mary Freudenberg $2,000

ASHLEY, George B., to Louisa A. Finck. 1

APPLEBAUM, Bernhard and Annie, to Joseph L. Buttenweiser..... 1

BLISS, George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 6,100

BRISTED, Charles A., administrator to Abram B., Jr., and Julia T. E. Cox.... 8,000

DECKER, Paul G., to the J. L. Mott Iron Works, (two assignments)..... 2,450

DYCKMAN, Isaac M., trustee, to James C. Courter 1

WATERBURY, Kate A., to D. O. Mills.. 53,894

FLEMING, John H., to John J. Barry.. 2,900

HUTCHINSON, John, executor, &c., of Bernard Mooney, to Albertina K. Moonen 1

JOHNSTON, Robert B., executor, &c., of Jennie C. Johnston, to Frances K. Campbell 2,300

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the New York Security and Trust Company..... 1

SAME to Simon Bernheimer..... $1,013

SAMILSON, Harris, to Joseph W. Smith. 3,000

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Julia A. Beals.. 600

SAME to Anthony Wallach..... 30,000

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Company, trustee, to Ernest Hall, executor 11,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Catharine Mahling..... 6,000

SAME to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States..... 25,000

TAILER, Robert W., executor of Phebe Pearsall, to Robert W. Tailer..... 10,000

Lis Pendens.

18TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 50x148.8x50x 144.10; 18th St, s e corner of 8th Av, runs e 178x s 92x e 50x n 92 to 18th St, x e 97.11x s 145.8x e 55x s 38.5 to 17th St, x w 380 to 8th Av, x n 28.9x e 100x n 131.4x w 100 to 8th Av, x n 26.4 to beginning; also 18th St, n s, 249.4 ft e of 8th Av, 50.7x92; the State Trust Company against Bavarian Star Brewing Company and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

117TH ST, n s, 113.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.4x 100.11; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against George Heesemann and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 107, map of Washingtonville, East Chester, 33x151.5; Ezbon S. Westcott against Michael Burke and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

187TH ST, 892, s s, 75 ft e of Arthur Av, 25x100; Spitelnik & Goldstein against Joseph Faiella, owner; Charles Johnson, contractor; August Pierson, sub-contractor $65

MAIN ST, e s, 187 ft s of Scofield Av, 45x100; Oliver G. Bates against Charles H. Walthers, owner and contractor..... 47

122D ST, 63 and 65 East; Harvey Forrest against William Lyman, owner; Charles Downie, contractor 5

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 74.11x97; Rufus L. Robinson, Jr., on Frederick A. Snow to R. McLaughlin & Sons $162

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES W. ABY.—Judgment for $2,456 was entered yesterday against Charles W. Aby, in favor of Frederick Gebhard. Mr. Aby was manager of Mr. Gebhard's "Guenoc Ranch," in Middletown, Cal., from July 1, 1883, to Jan. 1, 1893, and the judgment is on an accounting. The referee reported that there was due from Mr. Aby to Mr. Gebhard $1,774, but costs and interest swelled the amount to $2,456.

PHILIP MARKEY.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $11,751 against Philip Markey, coal dealer, of 850 Tenth Avenue, in favor of Jeremy G. Case, general sales agent of the Penn Anthracite Coal Company of Pennsylvania, for coal sold to him by the company. Mr. Markey made an assignment on June 12, 1895, with liabilities of $37,000 and assets of $16,000, and has since done business as agent.

PETER BAJATA AND NICOLA ZITO.—The Sheriff yesterday received several executions, aggregating $8,471, against Peter Bajata, fruit importer of 15 State Street, and against Nicola Zito of 15 State Street, for $2,945, all in favor of the National Broadway Bank. Mr. Bajata began business in 1888, and turned it into a stock company on June 1 last. The executions are against him individually, and not against the corporation.

SCHWARTZ & BALSAM.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday put a keeper in the store of Schwartz & Balsam, cloak manufacturers at 300 Canal Street, on an execution for $971 in favor of Charles I. Fleck. The latter's claim is on a note purporting to have been made in the firm's name, dated Jan. 20, which was delivered to Morris Wasserman, who delivered it to Mr. Fleck. The summons in the suit was served only on Mr. Balsam. Elias Schwartz, the senior partner, was not served, and said that he knew nothing whatever about the debt or the man who obtained the judgment, and was astonished when the Sheriff made his appearance. Joseph Balsam, the partner, had been at the store early in the morning, but had gone away, Mr. Schwartz said, without mentioning anything about the matter. The partnership was formed on Jan. 1, and they claimed a capital of about $2,500. Mr. Schwartz was in great distress over the execution, but hoped to make some arrangement to get it vacated. The firm's debts were only $400, as far as he knew.

IKE J. WOLF & CO.—The place of business of Ike J. Wolf & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing, and manufacturers of trousers, at 733 and 735 Broadway, remained closed yesterday, and it was said that neither partner had been there during the day. Many inquiries were made at the Sheriff's office for creditors, to ascertain what assets were left. The Sheriff did not levy upon anything under the attachment obtained by James Talcott. The affidavits in the case were filed yesterday. It was stated that a truckman informed Mr. Talcott that on Saturday morning he saw two trucks loaded with fourteen cases of goods leave the place before 9:30 A. M., and at 3:30 P. M. he saw five or six sample trunks, containing the books and papers of the concern, put upon a truck and driven away. The goods were taken to a freight depot on the North River and it is supposed were shipped to a Western city. It is also asserted in the papers that the store was cleaned out, except the safe. No more attachments were received by the Sheriff yesterday.

Out of Town.

SWARTZ BROTHERS' COMMISSION COMPANY.—At St. Louis yesterday the Swartz Brothers' Commission Company made an assignment. The assets of the company are placed at $300,000.

BALMORAL HOTEL.—The Balmoral Hotel, Montreal, assigned yesterday upon demand of W. W. Ogilvie, owner of the building. The liabilities will be very large, the rent claim amounting to $23,000.

MULLANPHY SAVINGS BANK.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday received an attachment for $4,775 against the Mullan

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Speyer & Co. Have Formed a Syndicate for Refunding the Debt of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.

A $50,000,000 BOND ISSUE.

The Mortgage Authorized by the Board of Directors Yesterday—A Promise of Exchange of $9,000,000 of the Present Bonds.

A syndicate for refunding the bonded debt of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company has been formed, with Speyer & Co. at its head. Interested with this firm are Lazard Frères, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., F. S. Smithers & Co., the Central Trust Company of New York, J. Kennedy Tod & Co., E. H. Harriman, Teixeira de Mattes Brothers of Amsterdam, Speyer Brothers of London, and Laz. Speyer Ellissen of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The scheme is a colossal one, and explains the buoyancy of Lake Shore stock since Saturday. Speyer & Co. have purchased from the railroad company the total amount of the new issue of 3½ per cent. 100-year gold bonds, whose issue is limited to $50,000,000, at 102½. At a meeting of the Directors of the railroad company at the Grand Central Station yesterday all arrangements were perfected and authority was given to execute a mortgage.

The bonds that are to be converted are consolidated first mortgage sinking fund, due July 1, 1900, $14,640,000; consolidated second general mortgage, due Dec. 1, 1903, $24,692,000; dividends, Lake Shore Railway, due April 1, 1899, $1,355,000, and mortgage, Buffalo and Erie, due April 1, 1898, $2,755,000. All are 7 per cents. The total is $43,442,000, and the annual interest $3,040,040. Refunded at 3½ per cent., and supposing the company's business to be the same as now, $1,520,470 would be applicable to dividends on $50,000,000 stock, making it an 8 to 10 per cent. stock. Now the dividend is 6 per cent., the rate since August, 1890.

Speyer & Co., in a circular, say that the new issue of $50,000,000 bonds will, upon the cancellation of the present mortgages, become a first lien on all the property of the company, and add:

"As soon as practicable we shall offer for a limited time to the holders of the existing bonds the privilege of exchanging their present bonds for the bonds of the new issue. The existing bonds will be accepted on a basis of interest at 3½ per cent. per annum in payment for the new bonds, which we shall offer to the bondholders at 102½ and interest.

"The new Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company 3½ per cent. 100-year gold bonds at 102½ and interest will yield the holders about 3 7-16 per cent., so it is believed that the existing bonds will be exchanged very rapidly for the new bonds. In fact, we already have the promise of such exchange of between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000 of the existing bonds by parties most familiar with the strength of the security of the new bonds."

This transaction is the largest ever undertaken in block in American railroad bonds. Lake Shore stock, which sold Feb. 13 at 152⅝, sold on Monday at 172.

JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Depew Accepts the Chairmanship—Better East-bound Conditions.

At the meeting of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday, twenty-eight railroads were represented by their Presidents or agents. Chauncey M. Depew presided, and accepted the permanent Chairmanship of the board. Mr. Depew offered a minute on George B. Roberts's death which had been prepared by a special committee appointed Feb. 11.

The session was mainly devoted to the situation created by the ratecutting of the Norfolk and Western. President Henry Fink of this company conferred with a committee of the Board of Control, and the result, it was announced, gave promise of prompt adjustment of grievances. Commissioner Blanchard reported conditions eastbound from Chicago better than at any recent period. The appointment of committees to consider the status of the association in Western cities was arranged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and would assist with other work; good personal reference. M. C., Box 359 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. M. O., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl as chambermaid and take care of children in private family; city reference. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, 236 West 16th St., Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Chamber-work and sewing, or growing children; best city reference. 346 West 52d St., store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chamber-maid and assist with sewing; three years' personal references. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl; good reference. G. M., 530 6th Av.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman as cook in a small family or general housework in a small American family; can furnish twelve years' city reference from last employer. 143 West 98th St., Meekin's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good city references. 303 East 60th St., second floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; cook and laundress, or cooking alone; in private family; 3½ years' best city reference from last employer. 249 West 35th St., ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. C. D., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city reference; willing and obliging. Anna, care Mollerberg, 215 East 40th St.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID.—By two German girls; one first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Dyeing store, 1,586 1st Av., between 82d and 83d Sts.

COOK.—By first-class cook by day, week, or month; can take full charge of kitchen and marketing; best reference. 200 East 55th St.

COOK.—Excellent; understands meats and pastry; makes excellent soups and desserts; good baker and best city references. M. G., 990 6th Av.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in first-class family; city or country; long references. 103 East 110th St.

COOK, &c.—By Swedish cook, $25; chambermaid and waitress; also housekeeper; references; city or country. 486 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Frenchman in private family; good city references. A. P., 142 West 27th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; best city reference from last place. 113 East 45th St., ring basement bell.

COOK.—Young; active; thoroughly competent; best references. 232 West 67th St. Newcombe.

COOK.—By young woman as good, plain cook; best city reference. G. M., 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish Cook in private family; city references. 413 West 28th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Lady as companion, or would assume care of child or young miss; best references given and required. A. E. C., 25 West 99th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class, capable woman; work by the day; woman that is not afraid of plenty of work of all kinds; with great satisfaction; best recommendation. 451 West 27th St., care Butler.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER and MILLINER.—Experienced; French; any alterations taken; moderate prices. L., 312 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By day; best fit and remodeling; terms reasonable; references. 169 East 33d St.

Dressmakers.

A.—MRS. HENNIG, 914 6TH AV., BETWEEN 51st and 52d Sts.—For one week only, evening and street dresses made from $10 to $12; former prices, $15, $18, and $20; customers seeing advertisement should take advantage. Tailor-made suits, coats, riding habits, &c., is tailor work and fitting; short waists made to order; ladies from out of town will find this establishment reliable in style, fit, and finish; our work will compare with any high-priced house in the city.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—By an educated English woman as housekeeper or companion; three years' reference from previous employer. E. A., 82 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young lady as housekeeper. Call, afternoon, Miss Calwell, 164 West 38th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do housework; good cook and laundress; very best city reference. 238 East 54th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid in a private family or club. 344 Amsterdam Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; best city reference. 271 West 38th St., care Mrs. Horagan.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of wardrobe: best city references. V. C., Box 234, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—German; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; competent all duties; accustomed travel; city reference. B. C., care Mrs. McAvoy, 201 Lexington Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; first-class references. Parisian, Box 215, 152 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As maid and seamstress to lady or grown children; no cards unless care fare is paid; best of reference. 125 Ainslie St., Brooklyn.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. 977 2d Av.

MAID, &c.—By a young woman as maid, or chambermaid and seamstress; first-class city reference. L., Box 289 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By a competent young girl as maid, or assist with chamberwork, or chamberwork and seamstress; best city reference. M. D., Box 264, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By a competent maid; good hairdresser and packer; can give massage; city references. F., 236 3d Av.

MAID.—By refined North German, accustomed to travel; good dressmaker and packer; best city reference. L., 141 East 56th St.

MAID.—Good dressmaker and packer; willing to travel; references. M. T., Box 208, 152 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two respectable girls; one as family laundress, the other as chambermaid or parlormaid; can do plain sewing; good city references. 217 East 125th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; city or country; good reference. Call all week; care Mrs. Bahr, 317 East 24th St.

Nurses

NURSE or MAID.—By refined, first-class North German nurse from Hanover; take full charge of children from three years up; teaches German; best references. F. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to baby or growing children; best city references, N. M. C. D., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By refined young lady as nurse; good family; take charge of invalid or small child; good home preferred to high wages. C. A., care of Warrodele, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By a Protestant American woman as nurse; country preferred; highest references. F. R., Montclair Post Office, Montclair, N. J.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse in private family; can be thoroughly recommended. 565 9th Av.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By experienced hospital nurse to children or adults going to travel preferred. Kalloe, 247 East 78th St.

NURSEMAID.—French; good dressmaker; or for a little baby; city references; age 34. L. M., 237 West 29th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl; good reference. E. L., Box 209, 152 6th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress; experienced plain hand sewer and repairing dresses; refined families. Seamstress, 434 West 23d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class waitress and chambermaid; willing and obliging; city or country; six years' reference. C. B., 161 East 27th St., care M. Weber.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; thoroughly capable in every way; city references; wages $22. J., Box 361 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By English Protestant as first-class waitress or parlormaid; city references; wages, $20. H., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid; can be seen at last employer's after 2 P. M. 128 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a German girl as first-class waitress; capable in all branches; best reference. 203 East 27th St.

WAITRESS.—By American girl as waitress in first-class family; very willing; wages, $18 to $20; best city references. E. K., 554 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress. G. M., 162 East 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class, honest, sober, neat, obliging, reliable butler; make all kinds of salads; moderate wages; attend furnace if required; best references. M. A., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—Swiss; 28 years old; speaks French and English; best references from well-known New York families; good traveling servant. A. M., care Boccard, 79 West 52d St.

BUTLER.—To be useful; middle-aged single man; sober, honest, faithful, obliging; city or country; city reference. A. M., Box 70, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman, with excellent character and neat appearance. W. Wright, 260 West 45th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN — CHAMBERMAID and SEAMstress.—By man and wife; French; no children; together; man as coachman; wife as chambermaid and seamstress; good references. Y. Z., 251 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN, GROOM, and USEFUL MAN.—Good appearance; single; Protestant; age, 30; clean shaven and well built; thoroughly understands his business; absolutely sober, polite, and willing; very good references. William, 374 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent coachman; long experience; married, but no family; first-class city reference; country preferred. J. G., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent and experienced man; married; careful driver; best city references; last employer can be seen. 1,036 3d Av., third floor.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By temperate coachman and gardener; understands fine horses, carriages; milk; good references; moderate wages. B., Box 201 Times.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; best reference; city or country. J. W., 2 East 70th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—English; married; no family; 20 years' experience in greenhouses and all out-of-door work; used to the entire charge of gentleman's place; good references. J. Adams, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—German; single; capable to take care of gentleman's place; references. G. L., Box 203 Times Office.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Private place; care horse, cow, kitchen, garden; reference. M. F., 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

ENGINEER.—First-class; Corliss and high speed engines, electric lights, and hydraulic pumps and elevators; twenty years' experience; reference. William Joyce, 609 2d Av.

FARMER or OVERSEER.—By young man as farmer or overseer of a gentleman's place; 20 years' experience; two years' reference from last employer. F. B., Box 83, 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Young girl, Protestant, as waitress and chambermaid; wages, $16. Call, Wednesday, from 10 to 12. 46 East 29th St.

WANTED—Good cook; also a house girl; German American family. Apply 38 West 92d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A gentleman of industry and capacity to secure advertisements for a New York daily newspaper. Address DAILY, Box 101 Times Office.

BICYCLES.

WE MAKE **Wheels, Too!**

Quality Guaranteed the Best.

STYLES:
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S & TANDEM.

The Lightest Running Wheels on Earth.

THE ELDREDGE
....AND...
THE BELVIDERE.

We always Made Good Sewing Machines! Why Shouldn't we Make Good Wheels!

National Sewing Machine Co.,
330 Broadway, New York. Factory: Belvidere, Ills.

TALKING IT OVER.

There's not a thought of effort in riding a Stearns bicycle. It pedals so easily, runs so smoothly, that it is called "the easy-running Stearns."

That means good bearings and finest workmanship throughout.

Ask for a Yellow Fellow Year Book.

E. C. STEARNS & CO., Makers, Syracuse, N. Y. TINKHAM CYCLE CO., New York Agts., 306-310 West 59th St.

Not **10,000 Cycles $5** Each

But we guarantee largest stock in city, and lowest prices. YES, we have some job lots, all new, $16.50, $18.50, $20, $30, and $50. 4,000 cycles select from; 30 different makes.

Park Row Bicycle Co. Agents Wanted.
Entire Basement, Brooks Bldg., 23 Park Row.

Brooklyn Cycle Show.
Under the auspices of the Cycle Board of Trade of Long Island.
Armory Building, Flatbush Av. & Hanson Place.
MARCH 6TH to 13TH.
Admission, 25 cents.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE., N. Y.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT LOW RATES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 6, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New York*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 PM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Brazil, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Cherokee; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Lisbonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curaçao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curaçao, per steamship Caracas.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March §22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March §27 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1897.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. A. C. Dixon, D.D.,
will speak Sunday afternoon, March 7th, at 3 o'clock,
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.
J. H. Burke will sing.
Everybody welcome. Send stamped envelope to W. E. Lougee, 40 East 23d St., for free tickets.

COME HEAR
FERDINAND SCHIVEREA
In Cooper Union to-day at 3 P. M., and at 8 P. M. in 7th St. M. E. Church, near 3d Av. Seats free. All welcome.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 49th.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asheville, N.C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Atlantic City, NJ (J.H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3up
18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City, N.J., The Chalfonte, a.p., $3 to $4
do ..The Ilesworth Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Baltimore Md.....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bournemouth, Eng. (seashore, Royal Bath Hotel.
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C., Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50

FLORIDA, East Coast Hotel System. C. H. KNOTT General Superintendent.
- **St. Augustine,** Alcazar, ap.
- do The Ponce de Leon, ap.
- do Hotel Cordova, ep.
- **Ormond,** The Ormond, ap.
- **Palm Beach,** Palm Beach Inn, ap.
- do Royal Poinciana, ap.
- **Miami,** The Royal Palm, ap.

FLORIDA, Plant System of Hotels.
- **Tampa,** Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec. 8
- **Winter Park,** Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15
- **Port Tampa,** The Inn, ap. " all year
- **Belleair**.....Belleview, ap. " Jan. 15
- **Kissimmee,** Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15
- **Ocala**.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1
- **Punta Gorda,** Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10

FLA.
- **Jacksonville,** The St. James, ap. $4 up
- **Tockledge,** The Plaza Hotel, ap. $3 up
- **Suwanee Springs Htl** & famous water

Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J...Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ...Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd.
Louisville, Ky. Galt. House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B. Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.) The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn)..Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M.J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland) Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
Philadelphia..Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa.....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portland, Or. (H.C. Bowers) The Portland, ap. $3up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va..Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 30, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 16, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., April 6, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., April 13, 10 AM
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, March 6, 10 AM | Ems, April 10, 10 AM
Fulda, March 13, 10 AM | Werra, April 17, 10 AM
Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM | Fulda, April 24, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE, from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S.
Phoenicia, Mch. 6, 7.30 AM | Persia, March 13, P. M.
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK...March 3 | ST. PAUL.....March 24
ST. LOUIS....March 10 | NEW YORK..March 31
PARIS.....March 17 | PARIS.....April 7
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordl'd, March 3, noon | K'ns't'n, Mar. 17, 3:30PM
Friesl'd, March 10, noon | Westernl'd, Mar. 24, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon | Majestic, April 7, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Apr. 21, noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MOBILE .....March 6
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. MAASDAM..Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM..Saturday, March 6, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A Trip to Jamaica,
the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the
Atlas Line
offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Mch. 6, 5 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe...Sat., March 13, 8 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, March 6, 7 AM | Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM
Aurania, March 13, M | Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM
Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM | Lucania, April 10, 11 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
PERU.....March 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu, April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P.M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Mar. 5
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Mar. 6
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Mar. 9
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Friday, Mar. 12
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3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
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6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only,

REV. G. S. MALLORY'S DEATH

He Was a Noted Man Whose Career Was an Eventful, Interesting, and Influential One.

INVESTED MONEY IN DRAMAS.

The Mallory Family Built the Madison Square Theatre and Sent Out "Hazel Kirke" Companies—Wholesome Plays Only Presented.

The Rev. Dr. George Scovil Mallory, editor of The Churchman, died unexpectedly at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Hotel St. Andrew, in this city. Although he had been sick with pneumonia for about two weeks, his improved condition within the past two or three days led to a confident belief in his recovery.

Dr. Mallory's career was an eventful, interesting, and influential one. He was a scholar and a man of affairs, and his acquaintance with men, especially those distinguished in the Protestant Episcopal Church, was large. He was an intimate friend of the venerable Bishop Williams, and also of the late Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe. For thirty-one years Dr. Mallory had been associated with his brother, Marshall H., in the control and editorship of The Churchman. He was a strong believer in the elevation of the standard of public entertainments, and in connection with his brother he did much in that direction.

George Scovil Mallory was born in Watertown, Conn., June 5, 1838, and therefore was in his fifty-ninth year at the time of his death. He entered Trinity College in 1854, and was graduated from that institution four years later. Subsequently he took a course in the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Conn., from which he was graduated in 1862. He was ordained a deacon on June 4, 1862, and for two years thereafter he was Professor of Ancient Languages at Trinity. From 1864 to 1872 he held the Brounell Professorship of English in that institution. He was elected a Trustee and became Treasurer of Trinity College in 1872. He received the degree of S. T. D. of Hobart College in 1874, and the degree of LL. D. from the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., in 1891. Dr. Mallory was also a member of the honorary society of the Phi Beta Kappa, and was the valedictorian of the class of '58.

Publisher of The Churchman.

About the year 1866 Dr. Mallory and his brother, Marshall N. Mallory, acquired The Churchman, and that publication has remained in their control ever since. In recent years the paper has been published by a stock company, of which Dr. Mallory was the President. He was a man of uncommon mental activities, and was a strong and effective writer. His views on current church events and on public affairs generally were always expressed with clearness and vigor. He had traveled much in Europe, and through observation and study had acquired a large fund of general information. He was a very entertaining conversationalist.

Dr. Mallory leaves a son, George Glover Mallory, and two daughters, Miss Mary L. Mallory and Mrs. Eleanor Cruger Mellerish of England. Arrangements for the funeral will be announced in a day or two.

Built Madison Square Theatre.

The connection of the Mallory brothers with the Madison Square Theatre is a matter of interesting local history. Although Dr. Mallory was always averse to any public identification with the enterprise, he took a keen and helpful interest in developing the scheme for the presentation of pure and wholesome plays. The primary object and consistent policy of the Madison Square Theatre was to elevate the moral tone of the American stage. Associated with the Mallorys at the outset was Steele Mackaye, whose original ideas relating to theatre construction were given liberal scope in the building of the Madison Square Theatre. That structure was erected with elaborate care and at unstinted cost, on the site of Daly's first Fifth Avenue Theatre. There was an uncommonly deep excavation down through the thick strata of rock in order to allow of sufficient space for the operation of Mr. Mackaye's movable double stage, which was the chief novelty of the new theatre.

This model place of amusement was constructed with means furnished by the Mallorys, and the control of it remained in their hands for several years. Mr. Marshall Mallory assumed the public responsibility for the venture, but Dr. Mallory's business sagacity and intelligent judgment exercised a potent influence in its management.

The threatre was opened to the public in January, 1880. "Hazel Kirke," the initial play, had been rehearsed and played experimentally on the road for several months by a carefully selected company. Its success is memorable. Soon there was lack of harmony in the relations between the Mallorys and Steele Mackaye, although Dr. Mallory was in warm sympathy with the latter's artistic aspirations, and the owners of the theatre engaged Daniel Frohman as manager at a salary of $12,000 a year. Then followed a succession of remarkably successful theatrical presentations. After "Hazel Kirke's" run of a year or more, "The Professor," "Esmeralda," "The Rajah," "Young Mrs. Winthrop," and "May Blossom" enjoyed extended periods of public favor, and "The Russian Honeymoon" had an eight weeks' run. The Mallorys gave active and zealous attention to the preparation of these plays, examining each play carefully before it was put on the boards. Dr. Mallory was a sagacious censor, and he is credited with having personally revised one or two of the pieces that subsequently attained success.

Wholesome Plays on the Road.

It was when the Madison Square Theatre was in the zenith of its popularity that Mr. Frohman first put in practice the scheme of sending out a succession of companies to reproduce the plays made famous at the New York theatre. Soon there were Madison Square Theatre Companies No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and so on, and as the years rolled by the Mallorys found that their theatrical venture had become too expansive and too burdensome for their quiet tastes, and they withdrew from further active participation in the business, satisfied that they had accomplished some good.

In 1884 they leased, and partly sold, the Madison Square Theatre to A. M. Palmer, and thereafter had no voice in its management. During the time that the policy of this playhouse (now Hoyt's Theatre) was dominated by the Mallorys, practical steps were taken toward the establishment of a school of acting. Franklin H. Sargent, instructor of elocution at Harvard, came to New York, and while acting as dramatic instructor in the theatre started the Madison Square School of Acting. In 1885 that school was transferred to the Lyceum, taking the name of the new theatre. When it outgrew the accomodations at the Lyceum it became and is now the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. Of the successful actors and actresses who shared in the early successes of the Madison Square Theatre may be mentioned Annie Russell, Georgia Cayvan, Marie Burroughs, Effie Elisler, Henry Miller, Cora Tanner, Mrs. Whiffen, and De Wolf Hopper. Henry C. De Mille, the successful playwright, and David Belasco were identified with the Madison Square in its palmy days.

Daniel Frohman said last evening: "Dr. Mallory certainly exercised an influence for good in theatrical matters in this city. He had fixed ideas of what he wanted to accomplish, and he demonstrated that clean and wholesome plays could be produced in a New York theatre with financial success. I was brought up, I am frank to say, along the lines laid down by Mr. Mallory, and the Lyceum Theatre is conducted now on that same plan; that is, in full confidence that the public desires and will support plays pure and unobjectionable in tone. Dr. Mallory was a man whom I esteemed very highly."

Played Against Cards and a Mirror.

Restaurant Keeper John Peyser of 24 Moore Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday, in the Ewen Street Police Court, charged by Mrs. Bernard Bernshatsky with robbing her husband of $800 at a game of poker. "How did you come to be robbed?" asked the Magistrate. "Not until after I had lost $800 did I find out that a mirror behind me showed every card I held." Peyser was discharged on the understanding that he was to refund the money.

FOURTEENTH STREET CURVE.

Arguments on the Metropolitan Traction Company Indictment.

Judge McMahon, in Part I. of General Sessions, yesterday listened to arguments on demurrer to the indictment of the Metropolitan Traction Company for alleged maintenance of a nuisance at Broadway and Fourteenth Street. De Lancey Nicoll and Elihu Root appeared for the company and District Attorney Olcott for the people, and there were some sharp exchanges of language between counsel. Judge McMahon reserved his decision, and gave each side ten days in which to prepare briefs for submission. The indictment was based by the Grand Jury upon the fact of the high rate of speed at which the Broadway cars are run around the Fourteenth Street curve.

Tunnel Under Union Square.

It is understood that the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen has decided to report in favor of the plan of President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company for a tunnel under Union Square to obviate the dangers of the Fourteenth Street curve. The Aldermen can only recommend the tunnel plan to the Park Department.

DEVICE FOR RUNAWAYS.

Miss Grothjean Shows How Horse and Carriage May Be Separated.

Miss Fannie Grothjean, a young artist of this city, has invented a device by means of which the occupant of a runaway carriage may secure comparative safety. A practical illustration of the arrangement was given yesterday forenoon in the show ring of the American Horse Exchange, Broadway and Fiftieth Street.

The device consists of a rod running parallel with the dashboard and connected with the shaft bolts. By turning the rod the bolts are withdrawn and the shafts drop from the axle connections, and the horse is free to run by itself. The rod serves also as a tiller to guide the vehicle after the horse leaves it.

A large crowd of horsemen viewed the test and said the invention was practical and valuable. The horse used in the test was driven at a rapid rate, and suddenly the shafts were disconnected and the buggy turned safely to one side.

A DRESSMAKER'S SUIT.

Mrs. Eva Lawrence in Court Over a Bill of $1,139.

The trial of a suit brought by Cassidy, Dodd & Co. of 10 East Eighteenth Street, dealers in dressmaking supplies, against Mrs. Eva Lawrence of 364 West Eighty-fourth Street, to recover $1,139, was begun yesterday before Justice Van Wyck and a jury in Part IV. of the City Court.

The plaintiffs claim that in July, 1895, one Hattie M. Lessing, a dressmaker, performed work and furnished for Mrs. Lawrence articles for which she has not been paid, and assigned her claim of $1,139 to them.

The bill of the dressmaker is made up of the following items:

One organdie gown, $85; three hats, $70; vest and veil, $18.50; pink teagown, $35; corset, $18.50; silk skirt, $12; hat and veil, $19.50; imported cloth costume, $200; cape, $50; black brocade gown, $200; hat, $28; silk skirt, $35; check skirt and bodice, $50; corset, $18; one velvet coat, $125; serge jacket, $40.

The defendant admits receiving all the articles named except the imported cloth costume and the velvet coat. She says that she had paid all the bill except $135, and that the bill was excessive.

BRINGS IDIOTS AND CRIPPLES.

Ellis Island Officials Detect an Apparent Plot to Evade the Law.

The immigration authorities at Ellis Island believe they have detected a plan for the systematic evasion of the immigration laws. One Pincus Goldner, who said that he was an American citizen and lived at 136 Rivington Street, arrived from Hamburg Monday on the steamship Phoenicia. He brought with him as his daughter a young woman who was paralyzed on one side of her body. He had with him also four boys, one of whom was an idiot.

The board of special inquiry learned from Mrs. Annie Blauner of 134 Rivington Street that the girl was her niece, and was no relation to Goldner. The idiot boy and paralyzed girl were ordered to be deported. The other three boys were held for examination.

Investigation of the records by the Ellis Island officials showed that on Aug. 8 eight persons arrived as steerage passengers, attended by Pincus Goldner, who claimed them for his family.

They were allowed to land, as the alleged father had a sufficient amount of money, though three were cripples, and one had a glass eye. Goldner went abroad again in October. It is now believed that he makes a business of smuggling persons into this country as members of his family who, through infirmities or lack of funds, would otherwise be ineligible to land.

GIFTS FOR THE ART MUSEUM.

J. Pierpont Morgan and C. P. Huntington the Donors.

Two valuable gifts have been made recently by millionaires in this city to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. One was presented by J. Pierpont Morgan. It is a small altar piece of silver repoussé and enamel. The centre represents a Madonna enthroned, with four standing figures at her feet. It is copied from a painting by Perugino, now in the Uffizi Palace, in Florence. The piece is very ornate, and is worth about $10,000. It was picked up in a château near Florence.

The other gift is a picture of George Washington, by Charles Wilson Peale, presented by C. P. Huntington, and accompanied with the following letter:

"Gentlemen: It gives me much pleasure to present to the Metropolitan Museum of Art the portrait of Washington, painted by C. W. Peale, which is now on exhibition at the gallery of Mr. S. P. Avery. I beg you to accept it with my compliments. This painting I consider a very fine example of the artist, and it really seems almost unjustifiable for a private citizen to keep it to himself when there is such a multitude of good American citizens who ought to have the opportunity of seeing freely and without expense, so good a likeness of the "Father of his Country." In presenting it to the Museum of Art, I feel that I have made the wisest possible disposition of it, and whatever pleasure the contemplation of this painting may afford to the good people of New York will I am sure, be fully equalled by my own gratification at being able to give it to one of the people's worthiest institutions."

The picture was probably painted at Princeton. It represents Washington as the General, not the President. He stands in full uniform upon a battlefield. A horse is behind him, and a flag is flung at his feet. His hat is off, and his hand rests upon his sword hilt.

These gifts were accepted day before yesterday at a meeting of the Trustees. It is not yet determined where they will be displayed, nor will any decision be made until April 15, when the museum will be closed for a fortnight in order that the building may be cleaned and the recent gifts disposed in their places. The bequest from Mrs. Hicks-Lord of two marble statues and a picture, has also been accepted, and they will be added to the collection.

Two Threatened Strikes.

The Executive Committee of the Shirtmakers' Union, after some trouble, yesterday succeeded in persuading 300 members, who had voted to strike, to delay going out until Friday. There will be a conference then to decide whether a general strike shall be ordered. A strike of woodworkers at John Jacob Astor's new hotel is threatened, because the contract for the doors was given to a New Jersey firm that employs non-union men.

"Stick to the bridge that carries you safe over." For more than sixty-two years DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has done that for thousands of sufferers from Lung and Throat troubles.—Adv.

WARING TO WEST SIDERS

Street Cleaning Commissioner Defends His Idea for a Steel Dump at the Foot of West Ninety-Seventh Street.

WOULD NOT BE A NUISANCE.

With All Arrangements Completed, Even the Railway Men Will Be Able to Detect No Odor—A Good Distance from Grant's Tomb.

Col. Waring yesterday made the following statement to the West End Association concerning the controversy over the establishment of a steel pocket dump at the foot of West Ninety-seventh Street:

"I have read your proceedings at your meeting on Monday night, your President's letter to the Mayor, and other evidences of a good deal of heat and excitement on the subject of the Ninety-seventh Street dump. It is, perhaps, worth while to lay the cold facts before you, so that there may be no misunderstanding, and no further ground for irritation on your part.

"1. The reason why the region below Seventieth Street was excepted from the requirement that citizens pay for the removal of a part of their ashes is because what we collect there is hauled only a reasonable distance to the Forty-seventh Street dump, and there is no occasion to change the schedule. In the district above Seventieth Street we shall do all that we can do by working our teams as hard as we work them elsewhere. This will enable us to remove all of the street sweepings and garbage, but not all of the ashes. Under my predecessors, it was the custom for nearly all of the better class of the population to hire private ash carts, so that the situation of the west siders, above Seventieth Street, will not be unprecedented.

Carts Must Go Through Streets.

"2. Have you considered that if our carts constitute a nuisance in going through the streets, the people who use the Metropolitan Museum entrance and the Seventy-ninth Street entrance of Central Park, and those who live on adjacent portions of Fifth Avenue and on Seventy-ninth Street, as far as the Eastern Boulevard, can hardly be asked to remain patient under the infliction, upon their immediate neighborhood, of a nuisance belonging to the west side. As a matter of fact, our carts have to go through all your streets. Whether they go west to the river, or east to Central Park, gives them no further travel in your district.

"3. Very soon, long before the pier and dump can be constructed at the foot of Ninety-seventh Street, all of the ashes and street sweepings of the west side will be collected and removed in tied bags, and paper and rubish will be carried with such precaution as will prevent the littering of the streets, so that the carts of the Department of Street Cleaning will be no more noticeable than carts carrying bricks or barrels.

Dump Will Not Be Unpleasant.

"4. The dump that is going to be built at the foot of Ninety-seventh Street will be a steel structure, tightly closed and roofed over, loaded by inclosed steam hoisting and conveying gear, and emptied by direct dumping into self-propelling steam vessels, which will call for their loads, will remain there a very short time, and will then go off to Riker's Island. Even the flagmen at the railroad crossing would not know that there was anything unpleasant going on.

"5. You speak of the dump being constructed in the Park. This will not be in the Park; it will be in the river, at the end of a long pier. The Park will be separated from it first by a masonry wall; next, by the whole width of the Hudson River Railroad and its sidings, usually occupied by freight cars; next, by a road bordering a brick yard. Beyond this, and behind the sheds and wagon yards of the Knickerbocker Ice Company will be the pier holding our dump.

"6. This dump will be twenty-seven blocks south of Grant's tomb, and out of sight from it. There has existed for some years, and is now in active use, a dump where open carts are dumping onto open vessels all day long, only six blocks north of Grant's tomb. Your association seems to be unaware of this fact.

"7. The '$25,000 appropriated for extra carting because of the removal of the Seventy-ninth Street dump' was really $33,000, but it was appropriated only for the year 1895. No special appropriation for this work now exists."

LADIES' HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

Merits and Demerits of a National Organization Discussed.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Health Protective Association of New York City, at the Academy of Medicine, yesterday morning, was the occasion of a warm discussion of the idea of forming a National organization.

Mrs. John Hitchcock Scribner, President of the Philadelphia Association, with Mrs. Olive Pond Amies, Secretary, were present.

Mrs. Scribner favored a National headquarters where women can apply for aid in forming and carrying on associations. The project she considered almost necessary for the health of the people. Mrs. Amies spoke of the work of the Philadelphia women.

Their ideas were generally opposed as entailing too much expense and as being out of the line of the quiet work the women of the associations hope to do.

Mrs. James Scrimgeour, President of the Brooklyn Association, made an address in which she said: "We are taking too much upon ourselves now, and we should pause and reflect before we add to our duties. We are doing now work that should be done by the Boards of Health. We are doing too much, and the men are willing that we should. If there is anything that needs attention now it is the home. All we need to think of in this connection is to stand behind and see that the men do their duty."

The President and members of the New York organization all spoke against the proposed consolidation.

Mrs. Scrimgeour invited the members of the New York Association to take tea with the Brooklyn Association at the rooms, 204 Livingston Street, March 4, to celebrate inauguration day.

Catherine Colvill's Bequests.

The will of Catherine Colvill, who died Feb. 25, contains the following charitable bequests: To the House of the Holy Family, $3,000; Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, $2,500; Foundling Asylum of the City of New York in charge of the Sisters of Charity, $500; Hospital of St. Joseph for Consumptives, $500; College of St. Francis Xavier for the religious uses of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, $1,000; Mother Home of the Sisters of Misericorde, $500, and the St. John's Day Nursery, under charge of the Sisters of Charity, $300. The estate is valued at $50,000 in real and $15,000 in personal property. All the residue, with the exception of a few minor bequests to relatives, is left to the sister of the testatrix, Cecilia Harvier. Ernest Harvier is appointed executor.

United Telegram Company.

Vice Chancellor Stevens, at Jersey City, yesterday, denied the application for an injunction to prevent the United Telegram Company from holding its annual election at 2 o'clock P. M.

The meeting was accordingly held at the time set, and the following Directors were elected: Robert F. Straine, Stephen D. Merrill, Charles A. Lamson, Frederick Hutchingson, Oscar A. Lagrange, Lewis C. Harris, and William M. Stockbridge. The stockholders elected the following officers: President—Robert F. Straine of Boston; Vice President—Stephen D. Merrill of Boston; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles A. Lamson of Boston; Clerk—Charles L. Carrick of Jersey City.

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LEGAL NOTES.

THE MOST BENEFICIAL LEGAL PROCESS.—When Charles G. James, who lives in New Jersey, sought, by writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court, to obtain the custody of his child from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, on behalf of the society, moved that he be required to give security for costs. Justice Pryor, before whom the hearing was had, denied the application, saying, after citing the statutory provisions in relation to the office and object of the writ: "The conclusion is obvious that nothing may be interposed as a bar or impediment to the allowance or operation of the writ in delivering from illegal detention. But if security for costs may be exacted for the privilege of prosecuting the writ, not only would a restriction upon its allowance be imposed without warrant, but its benefit be denied to the friendless and unfortunate—the class most in need of its protecting energies. * * * I am unwilling in any manner or in any degree to impair the efficacy of the most beneficial process of the law, but were I otherwise inclined, happily I should be without power to carry out such purpose."

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EVICTION BY CLOSING A DOOR.—William G. Hamilton and others instituted summary proceedings for the dispossession of James E. Graybill from offices in the Hamilton Building, because of the non-payment of quarterly installments of rent due on May 1 and Aug. 1, 1896. The claim of the landlord to possession because of this nonpayment was resisted upon the ground that through their acts the tenant's beneficial use of the premises had been lessened, in that he was deprived of the possession of a part of such premises. As originally rented, these office rooms had two outer doors, giving access to and from the common hallway of the building, one of which was the entrance to the general office, the other being used by the tenant as a private entrance to his private office, which room also had an entrance into the general office. Office room upon that floor being sought by an incoming tenant, and greater space being desired by him than the available rooms afforded, it was proposed that a portion of the hallway be partitioned off to form a room, this portion embracing Graybill's private outer door. The hall space was let to the new tenant without reservation, and the partition erected, but so that this private entrance was condemned and the use of it lost to the respondent, who thereupon assumed the position that all claim to the rent upon the landlord's part was suspended until he was restored to the possession and enjoyment of this adjunct to or part of the subject of the lease. Justice Lynn, in the First District Court, decided in favor of the tenant, and his final order dismissing the proceedings has been affirmed by the Appellate Term. Justice Bischoff, who gives the opinion, says: "The maintenance of the separate entrance to the private office may have been unnecessary in the sense that it was not the only means of access, but it remains that in view of the use to which the occupancy of the room was limited by the terms of the demise, the entrance was necessary to the full enjoyment of such use. * * * From the use of one of such appurtenances the respondent was actually and physically ousted and kept expelled. The case at bar is, therefore, not one of a constructive eviction merely, from the office rooms let to the respondent, as the appellant's counsel seems to regard it, in which event the eviction would not be available as a defense to a demand for the rent without an abandonment of the demised premises before the rent accrued, but one of an actual eviction from a part of such premises which, though the tenant continues to occupy the remainder, has the effect of suspending the entire rent so long as the eviction endures."

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INSURANCE OF LIVE STOCK.—The Reserve Fund Live Stock Insurance Company issued to Joseph L. Williams policies upon several horses, but when one of the horses died last July the company refused to pay, and when suit was brought set up the defense that the policy had lapsed for nonpayment of quarterly dues on June 23, 1896. The non-payment was conceded, but service of written notice as required by a clause of the policy was denied, and it was claimed that default in payment, if any, was waived. The question of fact litigated on the trial was whether a notice calling upon the insured for the quarterly premium was made to him, under the terms of the policy. The Appellate Term has reversed a judgment for the defendant, holding that it was not shown on what date notice was made, and this was essential before the insured should be put in default, as by the terms of the policy he had thirty days from the date of the notice to pay the quarterly dues.

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INSURANCE AND HOP HARVESTING.—An action was brought by John March upon a policy of insurance on a hop dry kiln and on hops therein, which provided that "the insurance by this policy is to cover only while the permanent or other insurance covering same property, if there be any, is retired or void on account of the hop-drying process or hazard." On the trial, the court charged that if they should find that "the bailing and preparing of these hops for market was a part of the harvesting of the hops, then * * * the plaintiff is entitled to recover, provided there had been no settlement." The Third Appellate Division, by Justice Landon, reversing judgment for plaintiff, held that the court substituted a condition of liability different from the one expressed in the policy—it being immaterial whether the bailing of the hops was part of the harvesting, unless the bailing was also part of the hop-drying process, or hazard, which the evidence tended to show preceded the bailing by at least ten days.

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MUNICIPAL LIABILITY FOR STREET ACCIDENTS.—Edwin F. Byrne, while driving with a friend in the City of Syracuse on a street where there were tracks of a surface railroad, finding the road rough on one side of the street, made an attempt to cross to the other side over an elevation formed in the centre of the street on which to lay tracks, and, while doing so, the wagon was overturned and broken, and he was thrown to the ground, sustaining quite severe injuries to his shoulder and spine. The Court of Appeals has affirmed a judgment in Byrne's favor in his suit against the City of Syracuse, holding that the fact that the obstruction was placed by the railroad company did not exonerate the city from liability, the obstruction having been on the street a sufficient length of time to arrest the attention of the proper city officials. It was the duty of the city either to require the railroad company to restore the street to a reasonably safe condition or to make such restoration itself.

***

QUESTION OF AGENCY AND DAMAGES.—In a suit by William Duffus to recover from Christian Schwinder the possession of a canalboat, the jury found for the plaintiff, fixing the value of the boat at $800, and $2,500 for the damages sustained by its detention. The boat was sold by one Petrie, assuming to act as agent for the defendant. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the General Term reversing the judgment secured on the trial, holding that the value of the chattel is its value at the time of the trial, and the fact that the value of the chattel was fixed by the verdict of the jury as of the time of the demand therefor, instead of being fixed as of the time of the trial, was good ground for a new trial, although an exception was not taken. It was also held that the fact of the agency of Petrie could not be proved by the declarations or acts of the alleged agent.

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FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CLEAR SIDEWALK FIGHT

Col. Waring Says Finn's Bill to Legalize Obstructions Would Not Stand in Court.

KENNEFICK ALSO SEES LIGHT.

The Alderman Is Satisfied that the Measure Is Unconstitutional and that Public Sentiment Is Against It—Prospect of a Quarrel in Tammany Circles.

Col. George E. Waring's speech on street obstructions delivered at the Real Estate Exchange on Monday evening created a stir among the supporters of the Finn bill yesterday. Col. Waring's sweeping and positive assertion that any bill of the kind would be unconstitutional was based on the opinion of Corporation Counsel Scott, and while it elated the men who have been making the fight for clear streets it fell like a bomb in the camp of the curbstone merchants.

"It is the most effective thing that has been said by any public man," said a Vesey Street merchant to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night. "Waring and Scott are men who know what they are talking about, and how Mayor Strong can sanction a measure like the Finn bill after this I can't see.

"The City of New York will always be under obligations to Col. Waring for what he has accomplished in cleaning up the streets, and if he is going to lend his influence in breaking up the system of sidewalk obstruction it will be one of the greatest of his services."

The political aspect of the case came in for discussion yesterday. It was thought that in view of this week's developments Col. Michael C. Murphy, the Tammany leader of the First Assembly District, would see the necessity of calling a halt on such legislation as Mr. Finn is fathering at Albany. Alderman Kennefick is already quoted on the other side, having become satisfied that all the bills relating to street privileges are unconstitutional and are sure to involve the city in expensive litigation. Mr. Kennefick knows also that the preponderance of sentiment is against the stoop-line bills and in favor of clearing the sidewalks of all classes of vendors.

There is a prospect of a quarrel in Tammany circles over these measures, both sides being very determined in their attitude. Assemblyman Finn has already alienated many of the men who have voted for him for years, and the Republicans are likely to take advantage of any wrangle and division in the dominant element of the district, and seek to wrest it from the Democracy.

Whether it is because he is a shrewd politician or because he sees that the Finn bill is unconstitutional and must be defeated in the end, Alderman Kennefick has come out on the winning side, and a great many of his political associates are still more pronounced against the Stoop-Line bill than he is.

Feeling was running so high yesterday that there was talk of an indignation meeting to denounce Assemblyman Finn's course in trying to legalize sidewalk obstruction. Now that the business men of the district see their way clear to make a successful fight in the courts against all such legislation on the ground of unconstitutionality, the question of litigation becomes a prominent one.

When the fight is once fairly in the courts, the city as a whole will be put to great expense, and the outside market men, who want the legislation, will have to meet heavy assessments for lawyers' fees and court costs. This feature was freely discussed yesterday on all the down-town business streets, and from the general drift of sentiment, it was apparent that many of Assemblyman Finn's hitherto stanch supporters were disposed to forsake his standard. There are hundreds of Democratic voters in the district who would go into an indignation meeting on account of this sidewalk legislation.

On the Republican side there was a growing belief that Mayor Strong would be inclined to retrace his steps and withhold his approval of the Finn bill if it ever comes before him. Nine out of ten Republican lawyers believe that such legislation is unconstitutional.

"This whole thing is a fight between the old order and the new," said one gentleman, "and the inevitable tendency is to correct this abuse of street privileges."

The motion for a mandamus to compel the removal of obstructions on Vesey Street, between Church Street and West Broadway, in the proceedings brought by Lawrence J. Callanan, was to have been argued before Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Lawyers Wight and Blandy were on hand, expecting to go forward with the case, which has already suffered considerable delay, but in this they were doomed to disappointment. By a mistake in printing the calendar, the mandamus case was omitted, and Judge Lawrence declined to hear the arguments until there was time to correct the irregularity.

Mr. Blandy asked the Court to hear the arguments in the intervention motion, but the Judge declined to do this, and named Monday next for hearing the attorneys in the mandamus proceedings.

Rapid Transit Report Submitted.

The report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners favoring the tunnel plan was received by the Aldermen yesterday and laid over. The details of the plan have already been printed. It proposes a four-track road, beginning at Park Row and Ann Street, and running under Centre and Elm Streets, Lafayette Place, and Fourth Avenue to Forty-second Street, thence to Broadway, Fifty-ninth Street, and the Boulevard, to One Hundred and Ninetieth Street. The east side branch goes under Central Park to Lenox Avenue, to One Hundred and Forty-second Street, to Third Avenue, to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to Bronx Park.

Escaping Lunatic Picked Up.

Capt. Charles Tyte of the tug Westchester, while coming down the East River yesterday, ran across an escaped inmate of the insane asylum on Ward's Island swimming in the river. A deckhand pulled him aboard and he was landed at the Ward's Island dock, where several keepers, who had been running wildly along the water front, took charge of him.

Gen. Jourdan's Receivership.

The application of A. J. Nutting in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday for the removal of Gen. James Jourdan as receiver of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company was argued before Justice Van Wyck. Briefs will be submitted tomorrow and a decision rendered.

SPRING NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS

Very full assortments of new Spring Dress Goods containing all the Varieties now fashionable in Paris.

Fish-nets in colors. Knotted Etamines, Mexican Tape Etamines. Fine Wire-thread Nun's Veiling, with deep edge.

Elegant Novelty Linon Dress Goods.

Cocoa Canvas and Drap de Lyons in fashion-plate shades.

100 pieces of all wool, 50 inch Covert Cloth, at 75 cents per yard.

150 pieces Ladies' Broad Cloth, 50 inches wide, Spring shades, at $1.00 per yard.

About 75 unmade Pattern Dresses, richly braided Skirts and Eton Jackets, to be sold at $17.50 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

MRS. BELMONT'S HOUSE SOLD.

Seventy-second Street Property Purchased by W. Bayard Cutting.

Messrs. Smith & Stewart, 45 William Street, have sold for Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont her city house and furniture, at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, for $300,000, to Richard M. Montgomery & Co., who represent W. Bayard Cutting.

Mrs. Belmont bought this property from Mrs. Bruce-Brown about a year and a half ago, immediately before the marriage of her daughter Consuelo to the Duke of Marlborough.

The house is one of the most attractive in the city. The furniture and draperies were made in Paris, and brought to this country by Mrs. Belmont just before the wedding of her daughter. The house is supplied throughout with electric lights, electric elevators, and all modern improvements.

There is a ballroom on the second floor, which Mr. Cutting intends to enlarge. He will make extensive alterations and improvements.

OFFICE BOY DISAPPEARS.

New York Life Employe Mysteriously Drops from Sight.

Mrs. Putnam Gibson of 46 West Sixty-eighth Street is prostrated over the disappearance of her only son, Holden Putnam Gibson, thirteen years old, who left home Feb. 23, ostensibly to go to his work at the offices of the New York Life Insurance Company, in Leonard Street. About 11 o'clock he returned, saying that he had left a little red book at home. He asked his mother if she found it to bring it down to the office. Then he disappeared.

He had a heavy gold watch and double chain, belonging to his mother. At the offices of the insurance company the boy bears a good reputation. He has often been intrusted with money and always proved faithful.

CASE OF EDWARD J. RUSSELL.

On Trial for an Alleged Attempt to Blackmail A. F. Jenks.

Edward J. Russell, alias Edward Meredith, who was indicted in Brooklyn some time ago for an alleged attempt to blackmail ex-Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks, was placed on trial yesterday in the Kings County Court before Judge Hurd. The indictment charged the defendant with an attempt to extort money from Mr. Jenks by threatened publication of an article bearing upon his divorce litigation with his wife, who was formerly Miss Maud Littlejohn. David Spero appeared for Russell, who did not trust altogether to his attorney, but himself took a hand in the conduct of his case. District Attorney Backus represented the prosecution, seconded by Jere Wernberg as the personal counsel of Mr. Jenks. Papers of indictment against the defendant, issued in 1888, for shooting Phil. Daly, were admitted as evidence, but objection was sustained to admission of the article Russell is said to have prepared and upon which the present indictment stands. It may be introduced to-day.

Calvary Church Celebration.

Calvary Baptist Church finished the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary last night with a social reunion, concert, and supper in the church parlors on Fifty-seventh Street. The Rev. Dr. MacArthur made a brief address, in which he recounted the social history of the church and congratulated the members on the large attendance on its birthday. Among those present were Abraham M. Fanning, one of the half dozen survivors of the founders of the congregation. Some interesting letters were read from friends unable to be present. Three of them were from Mrs. David Bellamy, Mrs. A. B. Gillette, and Mrs. J. W. Buckland, all widows of former pastors of the church. The musical portion of the entertainment was furnished by Miss Annie Wilson, J. Williams McKay, John I. Young, and C. Judson Bushnell. Miss Kate S. Chittenden was the accompanist.

Police Captain Chapman Sued.

Police Captain Chapman of the Tenderloin Precinct has been sued for $10,000 damages, the complainant being Mrs. Fannie Meinherdt of 217 West Thirty-first Street. She had started a coffee and lunch room at 139½ West Twenty-fifth Street Feb. 1, and on the 13th Capt. Chapman closed the venture by placing an officer before the door. The Captain was served with papers in the suit yesterday, but treated the matter lightly, saying: "This woman came from the east side, and she started just such a lunchroom as you often see on the east side, where the waitresses sit down beside customers and make free with them, and where cider is served for wine. I have twenty witnesses who will testify that she kept a disorderly house."

Home Manufacturers Take Action.

The Organization of Manufacturers and Dealers, or Retail Dealers' Board of Trade, held a meeting at 241 Fifth Avenue last night to elect a Board of Directors and to adopt its constitution and by-laws. C. C. Shayne, the President, made a short address to the members. The following merchants were elected to be Directors: John J. Mitchell, Samuel Budd, Richard M. Walters, and John Slater. R. Dunlap will be asked to be a Director. He was not present at last night's meeting. The main object of the organization, as stated by the members, is to bring about an amendment of the tariff laws so as to prohibit the bringing in of foreign goods as personal effects by travelers.

Charles W. Brooke's Will Probated.

The will of Charles W. Brooke was probated at West Brighton, S. I., yesterday without contest. One of the women who claimed to be his widow was present.

Money for a Charity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $3 from "Orchestra" to be given "to some worthy charity." It will be sent to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Uncle Remus says "nobody knowed what minute was gwine ter be de nex'"; may snow, may freeze, may be hot.

But weather can't lessen the temptation to buy suits that were $14 to $28—now $10 and $12; or overcoats that were $15 to $30—now $8 and $10 for serge-lined, $12 and $15 for silk-lined.

What's your waist measure—27, 28, 29, or 30 inches? Trousers to fit them at $3; were $5 to $7.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LAW TO INSURE PURE TEA

The Importation of Unwholesome or Impure Brands Prohibited by Act of Congress.

EXPERTS TO FIX STANDARD.

Seven Inspectors to be Appointed to Enforce the New Measure—Wholesale Tea Merchants Here Expect Great Benefits to the Trade.

A Senate bill was passed Friday night by the House of Representatives which attracted little atention because of the lateness of the hour, but which is intended to revolutionize the wholesale tea trade of the United States. As stated in the bill itself, it was drawn to prohibit the importation of unwholesome or impure teas. It was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 15 by Mr. Hill, and in the House the same day by Mr. Quigg.

It was based upon a petition of the entire wholesale tea trade of the country. As the days went by and the congestion of business in Congress grew greater and greater, the authors of this bill lost hope of seeing it become a law at this session. But by good generalship the men having it in charge managed to ste